VOL. 2 JULY, 1903 NO. 5

K.C.S. CURRENT EVENTS

ALONG THE LINE OF THE

K.C.S.
"STRAIGHT AS THE CROW FLIES"
TO THE GULF

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RY.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

S. G. WARNER,
GEN'L PASS. & TICKET AGT.

F. E ROESLER,
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KANSAS CITY MO.

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JULY 1, 1903

VOLUME TWO NUMBER FIVE

INDEX:

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The City of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Most of the schoolboys of the past generation will remember reading of the great Red river raft, an obstruction in Red river, one hundred and fifty miles or more in length, and composed of logs and driftwood, the accumulation of many centuries. About 1830 the removal of this raft was undertaken by the national government, and Capt. Henry M. Shreve, a famous river navigator, was entrusted with the work which was completed in due time and made Red river a navigable stream as far as Jefferson, Texas. In 1836 Capt. Shreve and six others formed the Shreve Town Company, and three years later the town of Shreveport received its charter, and elected its first mayor.

During the first thirty years of the city's life, its growth was slow. The census of 1860, shows a population of 3,000, and that of 1870, of only 1,600 more. From 1870 to 1880, the population increased to 8,000. In 1887 an elaborate public sewer system was installed and the city was placed on a healthful basis. From 1869 to 1873, business in the town was extremely active and railroad building began in earnest. The only existing railroad was the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas, out of which grew, later, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific. In 1872, the Texas & Pacific Railroad arranged to come into Shreveport. The New Orleans Pacific came in 1879 and about 1884, the Houston East and West Texas Railway entered the city. After these came the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern, the Iron Mountain, the Cotton Belt and finally, in 1896, the Kansas City Southern Railway.

The trade of the city has, of course, grown with the improvements of its transportation facilities ment of its transportation facilities various lines was as follows: Wholesale groceries, $9,000,000; cotton, based on receipts, 215,000 bales, $8,000,000; dry goods, $1,500,000; hardware, $1,500,000; cotton seed products, $900,000; drugs, $800,000; lumber, $750,000; hides, wool and furs, $500,000; liquors, $300,000; harness, saddlery and buggies, $150,000; brick, $160,000; cotton gins and agricultural implements, $300,000; coal and wood, $450,000; live stock, $200,000; wagons, $75,000; other manufactured goods, $2,083,000. Total, $26,668,000. The aggregate retail business amounts to $5,840,000, making a total investment in mercantile lines of $32,508,000.

The country within a radius of 100 miles of Shreveport is one of tremendous possibilities. The city has, within easy reach, some of the finest hardwoods, several thousand square miles of long leaf and short leaf yellow pine, the richest cotton, corn and sugar land to be found anywhere and the greatest opportunities for developing into a magnificent fruit growing region. At the present time the cotton trade is the principal source of revenue. As early as 1854 the cotton receipts of the city amounted to 40,000 bales, some of the cotton coming from a distance of 150 miles. With the development of the surrounding country, the cotton trade naturally increased, and in 1889-90 amounted to 74,438 bales, in 1891-2 to 104,869 bales; in 1893-4, 78,385; in 1895-6, 84,215; in 1896-7, 104,437; 1898-9, to 255,173; in 1899-1900 to 179,165, and in 1900-01, to 312,407 bales. The crop of 1901-2 was somewhat smaller than that of the preceding year. Within a radius of 100 miles, there are produced (1901) in Louisiana, 216,423 bales;

in Arkansas, 72,511 bales; in Texas, 192,393 and in the Choctaw Nation, I. T., 62,332 bales, a total of 543,-395 bales.

This cotton output is being rapidly increased with the settlement of the surrounding country, and while Shreveport cannot expect to handle all of the crop produced, its business in this line will probably be doubled within a decade. Shreveport's facilities for handling cotton are excellent. The four immense compresses are so situated that the railway can deliver the bales to the presses where they can be cheaply, safely and expeditiously handled.

The banks of Shreveport are five in number and have a combined capital of $600,000 and the annual banking business done amounts to $500,000,000. The growth of the city is shown in one year's construction of public buildings, business houses, manufacturing plants and residences. During 1901-02, there were erected in public buildings, a charity hospital, a public school, a jail and two fire department buildings at a cost of $202,000; eighteen business houses at a cost of $199,-093; a mill, two railroad depots, electric light and power plant, three hotels, a college, two churches, a bank building, a club building, an ice refrigerating plant and other miscellaneous structures at a cost of $685,900 and 257 residences, costing $378,124; a total for one year's building of $1,465,117.

As a supply point for the magnificent lumber industry, located mainly on the Kansas City Southern Railway, the city is unexcelled. Its position is just right to furnish everything needed by the thousands of employees in the 99 sawmills south of Shreveport, which turn out daily 4,508,000 feet of merchantable lumber.

The public buildings of Shreveport are commodious, modern and in every way attractive. The District Court and Parish official building, and the U. S. Postoffice and Custom House are very handsome structures and so are the Charity Hospital, the public market, Central High School and most of the graded school buildings. The streets are well graded and most of them either bricked or asphalted being, as a rule, in fine condition. The electric street car systems is very elaborate and complete. The total length of the water mains in the city is 18 miles and that of the sewer lines, 14 miles.

The industrial enterprises of Shreveport number forty, employ 2,418 persons, pay $1,429,350 in salaries and wages, and produce articles valued annually at $3,959,-000. The principal enterprises are one flour mill, with 1,000 barrels daily capacity, two ice companies, three brick companies, four cotton compresses, one car shop, five bottling works, two cornice shops, one liquor rectifier, one mattress factory, one iron foundry, one fertilizer factory, two saddlery factories, one syrup and molasses refinery, one blow pipe and sheet iron works, one meat packing company, one candy factory, three cotton oil mills, one wagon factory, one box factory and five lumber mills and factories for sashes, doors and blinds, etc. A cotton mill, a furniture factory and an extensive brewery are now under construction. The quantity of freight hauled into and out of Shreveport is per annum 32,383 car loads. One very liberal measure on the part of the State of Louisiana has been the exemption, for a period of ten years, from taxes for all new manufacturing enterprises located in the state. It has done much to foster manufactures of every kind and the resources of Louisiana now being better known, the good work continues without interruption.

Up to 1856, Red River was the only channel of trade and communication between Shreveport and New Orleans. Shreveport being the head of navigation for large boats, handled nearly all the traffic

of Northern Texas, Southwestern Arkansas, the Southern Indian Territory and part of Mexico. Small boats carried on a lucrative business, between Jefferson, Texas, Fulton, Garland, Ark., and the mouth of the Kiamichi River in the Indian Territory. With the advent of the railways, much of this trade was lost, but through the growth of the country, the river traffic has again increased, amounting in 1901, to 155,374 tons. The receipts of cotton by river vary annually between 5,000 and 10,000 bales, being 11,776 in 1900-01. The principal products handled are cotton baled, cotton seed, cotton seed meal, live stock, hides and skins, lumber, sawlogs, staves, etc., the tonnage for 1901 being 120,526 tons, valued at $6,877,000. Between Fulton, Ark., and Shreveport, La., over 1,000 passengers were carried.

The increase of population has been so rapid within the last three or four years that only on estimate can be made. Thirty thousand inhabitants can, however, be safely claimed for it.

At the Mines and Quarries.

JOPLIN LEAD AND ZINC FIELD.

Once upon a time, antedating our great civil war, a Cherokee Indian, whose name was Harland, discovered some lead ore on his farm in Cherokee county, Kansas, and in 1866 Col. Baxter, after whom Baxter Springs, Kansas, is named, found some more in another place. In 1872 more lead was found where the town of Galena, Kas., is now, but it was in March, 1877, that the most important discovery was made at the same place. From that time on prospecting for lead ore extended in all directions. In 1872 Joplin, Mo., was an insignificant mining camp, mining lead in a desultory fashion like the dozen or more other mining camps in the district. Zinc ore was very abundant, but little of its value was known for some years, but the time soon came when its value was appreciated, and since 1873 the production has risen from one car load to the value of eleven million dollars in 1901. In 1899 the mining industry in the Joplin district was in an exceptionally flourishing condition and fully twelve million dollars were invested in mining properties.

Mining is conducted generally under a royalty or leasing system. The average dimensions of mining lots are four hundred square feet, and the royalties paid vary from twenty to twenty-five per cent on zinc ore and from twenty-five to thirty-seven and one-half per cent on lead ores. Lead ordinarily is found nearer the surface than is zinc, but both ores are found from the grass roots down to a depth of four hundred or five hundred feet. The ore as found generally occurs in deposits, varying largely in extent. The total output of the mines in the district exceeds $70,000,000. The proximity of coal at Pittsburg, Kansas, and gas at Iola, Kansas, have made possible the development of numerous allied industries, thereby increasing the value of the ores by converting them into merchantable commodities, from $12,000,000 for the ores, to $20,000,000 for the manufactured product. Joplin has a population of over 30,000, Galena 10,000, Webb City 15,000, Carthage 10,000, Iola 2,500 and a dozen more have over 1,000.

During the past year the United States Government, through its experts, made an examination of the lead and zinc deposits in Jasper and Newton Counties, Missouri, and the eastern part of Cherokee County, Kansas. The output of zinc ore for the year 1902 is given at 223,337 tons, valued at $6,678,504, and the

quantity of lead produced during the same time at 26,662 tons, valued at $1,265,605. A geologic and topographic map, showing the concurrences of the different rocks, and the areas that have yielded ore, has been carefully prepared.

The New York Commercial has recently made some inquiry into the subject and predicts a great expansion for this mining industry. Since 1873, the total production of metallic zinc or spelter has been approximately 2,000,000 tons, the product of the year 1873 being 7,343 tons. These figures do not represent the output of ore, but that of the zinc in the metallic state. The output in 1902 in metallic zinc is estimated at 159,000 tons. In Europe over 165,000 tons of metallic zinc were used in 1901, most of which was used for roofing. Germany and France use great quantities of sheet zinc for roofing purposes, and England is also a large consumer. In 1836 the consumption of this metal for roofing, in the countries named, amounted to 15,000 tons. A thorough investigation of the usefulness of zinc for roofing purposes was made in 1867, and since then most of the fine public buildings have been covered with this material. In 1900 the sheet zinc production reached 38,825 tons in Belgium and 38,469 tons in Silesia. The greatest single producer of sheet zinc in the world is the Societe Anonyme de la Vielle Montague, which in 1900 produced 66,122 tons of sheet zinc.

The value of sheet zinc, used in shingles or sheets, lies in its durability, lightness and economy as compared with other roofing materials.

Other uses for sheet zinc are found in ornamental architectural work, metal ceilings and water pipe. It is almost indispensible in the electric trades, and extensively used by the engravers. Its use is becoming so general that an unlimited market lasting for all time has been created for this metal.

Another use to which the metallic zinc is extensively applied is the manufacture of zinc white, for which better covering qualities are claimed, than white lead is able to give.

The second mineral of importance in the state of Kansas is zinc. The practical development of this ore began in 1876, but no one dreamed in those days that Kansas would become the first state in the Union in zinc smelting, and that the ore markets of the world would be controlled to a large extent by the mining shafts of the Short Creek Valley. The ore is obtained in shafts from 50 to 120 feet deep, and the principal mines are within the towns of Galena and Empire City. The zinc ore now smelted at Iola and Cherryvale, Kansas, yields today one-half of the metallic zinc of the United States. In the Iola region there are eight smelters, with 20,000 retorts, giving a daily capacity of over 300 tons of spelter and requiring nearly 700 tons of ore. At Cherryvale, Kansas, is the largest smelter in the United States, having over 3,500 retorts. The new plant of the Standard Acid Company at Iola uses the sulphur fumes and escape steam in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The plant has a daily capacity of 50 tons of acid. At all these works natural gas is used for fuel.

The total output of lead and zinc for Kansas in 1902 was 78,518,600 pounds of ore. The number of ore mills is 192, having a crushing capacity of 19,350 tons.

The prices current in 1903 have been very satisfactory, and the ores have found a ready sale as rapidly as they could be produced. The prices for lead have been $9 per ton higher than they were a year ago. Large bodies of ore lead galena have very recently been found in Marion County, Arkansas, and in Stone County, Missouri. In Marion County, Arkansas, near Dodd City, one single nugget of galena has been found which weighs from 100 to 125 tons.

Zinc ore, reported as having a purity of 90 per cent and lead ore

running forty per cent, are reported to have been found in great quantity near Hume in Bates County, Missouri. The ore seems to be of a different character from that usually found in the Joplin District.

Near Bunch on the K. C. S. in the Cherokee Nation lead and zinc have been discovered in paying quantities, and one company has already been organized to develop the deposit. Under the new treaty between the U. S. and the Cherokees mineral leases may now be made for a period of fifteen years and this field offers great inducements to parties interested in lead and zinc mining.

Some twenty miles northeast of Harrison, Arkansas, a chunk of pure lead, ten feet long, two and one-half to three feet wide and eighteen inches thick, weighing twelve tons, has been found at a depth of 18 feet. It is the largest piece of pure galena ever mined in that section of the country.

THE GILLHAM MINING DISTRICT.

The lead, zinc and copper ores of Gillham differ in every respect from the ores found in the Joplin district. They are found in true fissure veins, and instead of being composed of lead and zinc only, contain also antimony, silver and gold. In over fifty different places trial shafts have been sunk and good ore of one kind or another has been discovered. Lead, zinc and antimony have been found as separate and distinct ores, as well as in combination with other metals. None of the shafts are over two hundred feet deep and the majority are from twenty-five to one hundred feet. As in other fissure vein mines the ore found at the greater depth is from fifty to one hundred per cent more valuable than that nearer the surface. Among the several companies in the field, the Southern Zinc and Copper Mining Company has carried on active development work. This company has over $30,000 worth of ore on the dump taken from the main shaft not over one hundred and fifty feet in depth. The company is now sinking its main shaft to a depth of two hundred feet, and will drift every fifty feet on the vein, so as to have four working levels, which will furnish enough ore to keep their mill running at a double shift. They have ore enough in sight to warrant the work to be undertaken.

The Volcan Mining and Milling Company have already done considerable work on their "Buzzard" mine and have equipped their mine with a three-drill compressor, forty-five horse power boiler, hoists and other machinery.

The American Mining and Developing Company of Minneapolis, have been at work for some time past in the Two Mile Mountains, six miles southeast of Mena, Ark. They found both lead and zinc in paying quantities, and are also engaged in opening up a very promising slate deposit.

At Euclid, Ark., some twenty odd miles east of Gillham, the Roxiana gold mine is being systematically worked. The shaft is now one hundred and sixty feet deep and a cross cut drift is now being opened. It is claimed that the vein containing gold, some jack and galena, is fully nineteen feet wide. As gold is the main proposition in this working, the lead and zinc ores are laid aside as of minor importance. The Bugbee property in the same district contains three shafts, respectively sixty-four, sixty-five and ninety-seven feet deep. Good pay dirt has been found in all three of them, and a company with sufficient capital has been formed to work them. The Leach mine, also in the vicinity of Euclid, is being taken in hand by a syndicate from Cleveland, O., and will soon be worked. Assays of surface rock in this vicinity run from $2 to $2,000 per ton.

Between Mena and Hot Springs, Ark., a large deposit of asbestos has been recently located. It is reported to be of excellent quality, easily

purified, easily mined and very abundant. The deposit is about twenty miles west of Hot Springs.

MARBLE DEPOSITS.

Near Marble City and Bunch on the K. C. S. in the Cherokee Nation vast deposits of fine marble have been discovered.

This marble deposit has been thoroughly tested during the past twelve months by the Beaumont Marble & Supply Company of Beaumont, Texas. They have drilled into it in eleven different places with a diamond drill and this drill work has demonstrated that the deposit of marble is 142 feet deep and of excellent quality from top to bottom. The marble is found in five distinct colors and each color takes a high polish and is very pleasing to the eye. To further test the commercial value of the marble, this company had a chemical analysis made at the U. S. Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., and received the following report:

WATERTOWN ARSENAL.
WATERTOWN, Mass., April 28, 1903.
Beaumont Marble & Supply Co.,

I enclose herewith final report on chemical analysis of marble, tested agreeable to your request of April 13th, 1903, together with an account of expenses.

Resp. your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN G. BUTLER.
Lieut. Col., Ord. Dept., U. S. A.
Commanding.

Mineral Constituents.

Silicates, Iron and Alumina	00.60
Calcium Carbonate	91.74
Magnesium	7.46
Calcium Sulphate	00.20

The crystalline structure of this stone shows it to be marble.

JOHN G. BUTLER.
Lieut. Col., Ord. Dept, U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Correct:
E. K. MCNUTT.

The marble company also had the strength of the marble tested by compression at the same time and by the same institution that made the above chemical analysis and they report that its ultimate strength is 14.270 pounds per square inch.

THE SLATE INDUSTRY.

Among the several slate companies in the slate fields near Mena, Polk County, Ark., the Southwestern Slate Company seem to have made the most speedy progress in getting their quarries in shape to ship slate. Their works have been thoroughly equipped with suitable machinery, among which is a forty-five horse power engine, two sixty horse power boilers, channeling machines, air compressors, cable carriers, traction engines and other appliances necessary for the profitable handling of slate. A brick machine to manufacture the brick necessary for the company's buildings at Mena and at the works has also been received. At the works a large new hotel is rapidly nearing completion. The roads and bridges between Mena and the works, twenty-four miles distant, have been put in good shape, and slate is now being regularly shipped. A carload of black slate, containing fifty-five squares, has been consigned to parties in Bradford, Ill. A carload of red roofing slate has been sent to Shreveport, La., and three additional carloads, stored in the company's sheds, will be shipped as soon as the cars arrive.

A Kansas City syndicate, with a capital of $100,000, is developing a fine quarry of red slate, distant some twenty-six miles from Mena, Ark. From the United States Government report of 1901 it appears that there is only one other red slate deposit in the United States, and this is located in Washington County, New York. In Polk County, Ark., near Mena, the slate lies so that it can be easily quarried, and is such quality that it can be readily used for roofing, wainscoting, window frames, sinks, bath tubs and other forms of household equipment. It is asserted that this is the only mountain of red slate in the world. The only other slate mountain, of the black variety, is located in Wales, and has been worked for the past four hundred years. The Kansas City syndicate expect to quarry one hundred roofing squares per day, and to begin shipping on a large scale within four months.

THE COAL MINES.

The Kansas Geological Report, recently prepared by Prof. G. P. Grimsley of Washburn College, deals with the resources of the state in coal, zinc, salt, clays, gypsum oil, gas and building stone. Coal is the principal product of the state, and considerable space is devoted to this subject.

It appears that twenty-nine counties in the state are producers of coal in considerable quantity. Six of these, lying west of the principal coal beds, produce brown coal or lignite in small amount, while twenty-three are in the carboniferous area of Eastern Kansas. More than eighty-eight per cent of all the coal mined comes from the counties of Crawford and Cherokee, in which there are from twenty to thirty coal veins, of which, however, only four are extensively worked. The best coal in the Cherokee field is known as the Weir City or Pittsburg coal, which has an average thickness of forty inches. The largest hoisting shaft in the state is at Chicopee in Crawford County, and is owned by the Mount Carmel Coal Company. There are 250 coal mines in the state, and ninety-eight per cent of these are in Crawford, Cherokee, Bourbon, Leavenworth, Osage and Labette Counties. They vary in depth from a few feet to seven hundred and twenty feet. The coal producing area of Kansas is estimated at 40,000 square miles, with an average of two and one-half feet of coal, which would yield an output of 1,920,000 tons per square mile. The highest and lowest prices of Kansas coal during the past twelve years are given at 97 cents and $2.18. The average value, therefore, of a square mile of coal would be between $1,862,400 and $4,185,600. The report concludes with a statement that in 1882 only three minerals were worked: Coal, $560,000; zinc, $325,000, and stone $142,750. For 1902, the exploited mineral values are given as follows: Coal, $5,516,534; zinc, $3,000,000; salt, $1,675,000; clay, $975,500; stone, $714,750; natural gas $695,000; cement, $669,685; oil, 355,118; lead, $324,859; gypsum, $267,500. Total, $14,193,946.

Missouri produced in 1902 over 4,000,000 tons of coal, which sold at the mines for $5,325,832. Coal veins are worked in thirty-seven counties, or more than one-third the number of counties in the state.

Development in the Fort Smith coal field, which already mines more than 1,500,000 tons per annum, is proceeding rapidly. At Poteau, I. T., the Witteville mines have been recently purchased by a syndicate from Pennsylvania at a cost of $100,000.

The coal lands in the Choctaw Nation in the Indian Territory have been segregated by the government. The coal land maps recently prepared show how well the railways passing through the country had studied the fuel problem before they constructed their lines. The Kansas City Southern Railway enters the coal fields one mile south of Spiro and passes through coal for a distance of three and one-half miles. Then comes a gap two miles wide, followed by two square miles of coal lands, between Panama and Shady Point, I. T. South of Shady Point another gap, and then coal deposits from Whitefield south to Poteau. West of Poteau in Wister county is another large tract. From Howe, I. T., south to the Poteau River, two miles, this road runs through a solid coal belt.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. runs through a solid strip of coal from the Arkansas line to south McAlester, and also runs through coal on the Ardmore branch. The M., K. & T. Ry, runs through a solid coal country from McAlester to Limestone, and many of its branches cover coal-bearing territory. The new Fort Smith & Western Ry. has a coal field extending from near Crowder City across ten miles of coal to the McCurtain mines.

PEACH TREE NURSERY, DE QUEEN, ARKANSAS.

The Planting of a Peach Tree.

Some time before Adam put in his appearance and in company with his wife made a certain apple orchard famous, say ten, fifteen or twenty thousand years ago, a brown-skinned native of the hill country of Northern Africa discovered a small nut-bearing tree while foraging for the benefit of his larder. The nut was not particularly good and its skin or husk was thin and bitter, but it helped to eke out a scant bill of fare. In his migrations from place to place he carried some of these nuts with him and in time planted some. He wasn't much of a horticulturist, but realized that it would be easier to gather nuts near his principal place of abode, than to travel many miles to get a supply. After a time he or some other chap discovered among the seedlings some nuts that had sweeter kernels and softer shells and before he really understood the situation he had produced an almond tree. Another chap found some nuts that had a thick and pulpy husk which was also edible. By planting and selection the primitive man and his successors in time developed a peach. He was wise in his day, he grew a peach, perhaps not a good one, but it was edible. It was worth preserving and other peoples recognized a good thing. They carried the seeds to India, to Persia and over the greater part of Asia. Persia became famous for its peaches and the fruit was named after that country, and in Asia Minor and Southern Europe the almond became the favorite nut. The ancient Jews, Chinese and Japanese were familiar with both, and it is a safe proposition to say that the cultivation of the peach was well established fully ten thousand years ago.

At what period of time the primitive fruitgrower learned the art of

budding and grafting is not on record, but the art was well known to the ancients ante-dating biblical times. What degree of perfection they reached is a matter of conjecture. There was certainly no demand for such fine fruit as we now have. There was no fruit trade as we know, no special fruit trains running at a speed of fifty miles per hour, or rich New Yorkers who could afford to pay fifty cents per peach for South African fruit delivered in February. The processes of budding, grafting, artificial hybridization, cuttage and other methods used by the specialist in the production of new fruits and flowers are too elaborate to warrant a specific description, but is doubtful whether at any age of the world the art has reached the state of perfection which it now has.

Yet for all that, very few of the hundreds of millions of the earth's population know how to grow a peach tree. Of the hundreds of thousands of trees planted annually probably not ten per cent ever bear commercial fruit, or fruit of any kind. The reasons for the lack of success may be found in the fact that very few who plant trees will take the trouble to study their habits and therefore encounter some of the following mentioned obstacles to success:

First—The wrong location for a peach orchard with disregard to climatic conditions.

Second—The selection of unsuitable soils and disregard of water and air drainage.

Third—If a commercial orchard, improper location in regard to market facilities and expeditious transportation.

Fourth—Improper selection of varieties intended for the market.

Fifth—Selection of inferior and diseased nursery stock usually made through ignorance or on grounds of economy.

Sixth—Improper planting, lack of intelligent cultivation and general neglect.

In this essay, it is intended to treat of the peach tree as a commercial proposition, and not as a backyard catch crop, which is welcome if it comes and is not seriously missed if it fails, which it generally does.

AS TO THE QUESTION OF LOCATION.

It should be remembered that the peach is a semi-tropical fruit and that its successful commercial production depends very much upon the climatic conditions of the locality in which it is planted. Ages of cultivation have made the wood sufficiently hardy to withstand severe cold, but this property has not been given to the bud or the fruit. The tree will grow in almost any kind of a soil, and will after a fashion fruit in any of the states between the Great Lakes and the Gulf, but these facts do not by any means make the cultivation of the peach a business proposition. The certainty of securing a marketable crop should be the principal consideration. In a few sheltered localities in Michigan and New Jersey two crops may be expected in every four years; in the more exposed regions north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, one crop every three years; in Southern Arkansas, three crops in five years; in Northeastern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana, four crops in six years; in Central East Texas, Central West Louisiana, Northern Mississippi and Alabama, nine crops in twelve years. In sheltered localities in Arkansas and Texas a somewhat better average is obtained. In Michigan and New Jersey no crop is expected before the fifth or sixth year. In Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas the first commercial crop is expected in the third year from planting. The presumption is that all the orchards have been well taken care of and that the trees have been frequently cultivated, pruned and properly thinned out. Where these things have been neg-

lected no such results need be expected.

Figuring on the crop as a financial investment we find, estimating the northern crops at $75 per acre, (which is rather high considering that by the time of their maturing the people are surfeited with fruits of all kinds) that two crops in four years yield $150 for the four years, or $37.50 per annum per acre; one crop in three years at $75.00 per acre, means $25 per acre per annum; as these orchards must be cultivated respectively three and four years, whether they bear fruit or not, they cannot be as profitable as a properly located peach orchard should be. As the southern peaches come into market early they bring better prices. Three crops in five years are worth $300, or an average of $60 per acre per annum; four crops in six years worth $400 per acre, yield net $66.66 per acre per annum and nine crops at $110 per acre will yield a gross amount of $990 for the twelve years or $82.50 per annum. The prices quoted for the southern peaches are very low. A well managed commercial orchard obtains much better prices, but considering the difference in the age of the orchards, the varieties of fruits offered, the good, bad and indifferent that reach the market, the returns quoted are as nearly correct as may be. Perfect fruit has never gone begging for a buyer, but inferior fruit does not fare equally well. The progression in the ripening of fruit and of commercial truck is in accordance with experience, about one day later for every twenty miles proceeding northward.

Taking it for granted that the proper latitude has been selected, there are still to consider the annual rainfall and quality, texture and composition of the soil. Rich bottom lands, or close, firm flat lands are not desirable. They will produce an abundance of firewood, but few commercial peaches. As a rule, the flat lands and river bottoms are not well drained. Very rich lands cause too vigorous a growth of wood and flat lands frequently get water logged, a condition highly detrimental to peach trees. Another consideration is the fact that peaches grown on rich bottom lands have no keeping qualities and cannot stand transportation. In the spring both the low lands and the flat lands are subject to sharp frosts, which are less liable to affect the uplands. On still frosty nights, the cold air, being heavier always settles in the valleys or depressions, the lighter and warmer air being forced to the higher elevations. Many times the fruit on the uplands will escape damage, when the fruit in the valleys is badly damaged. Where the air circulation is imperfect the fruit buds are liable to be killed in the early spring and during a wet season in summer the fruit is liable to rot at the stem and fall off, but even should it mature, it will seldom "stand up" long enough to reach the market.

The orchard (and we are speaking of a commercial proposition) must therefore be situated on the upland in a hilly country, with good local water drainage, a rainfall of 35 to 45 inches and a perfect air circulation. Heavy stiff black soils, of the waxy order, containing an excess of lime and vegetable matter, and sticky adobe soils tend to produce watery and insipid fruit, which lacks keeping qualities and carries within itself the germs of extra rapid decay, frequently rotting before it can ripen. The absence of iron in these soils promotes the production of badly colored, imperfect and poorly flavored fruit which is often either tough or leathery, watery or sloppy, or excessively dry and mealy, lacking in all essentials the fine coloring, exquisite aroma and peculiar sub-acid flavor belonging to the fine commercial peach. The preferable locations are on the well drained hill tops or hill sides, where the surface soil is either sandy, a sandy loam,

FIVE YEAR OLD PEACH ORCHARD NEAR DECATUR, ARK.

or gravelly, all more or less strongly impregnated with iron, or underlaid with iron bearing clays, the subsoil being not more than three to seven feet below the surface. Land that was originally in timber is always preferable, but if located in a forest region, the clearing should be extensive enough to permit a good circulation of air. The land should not be further away than five miles from a railway station. Peaches won't stand much jolting in transit, and the roads should be fairly smooth and free from humps and hollows. On the proper soils there should be produced a richly colored, highly flavored, aromatic, fine grained buttery free-stone peach of large size, and likewise if desired, a juicy, richly flavored clingstone, each having the desired coloring, size and flavor peculiar to the variety planted.

A well grown peach crop is not necessarily a money maker unless the orchard has been located with an eye to the final marketing of the goods. There are millions of people who eat peaches, but they don't all live at the nearest county seat. The small local market in the back country may be considered strictly unreliable and the farmer who depends exclusively on this usually grows fine peaches for his hogs. Either the grower's orchard must be large enough to produce a carload at each picking, or he must make sure that there are or will be sufficient orchards in the vicinity to ship in carload lots. Shipping in this way means that the crop will be paid for in cash before the car is moved. The isolated grower who must depend upon small daily shipments to distant commission merchants is in a bad way, for he cannot possibly control the disposition of his crop. Even in localities where there are numerous orchards, there is such a diversity in the varieties grown, in the manner of packing, that no two carloads can be valued alike and each and every package must be sold separately on its merits. Yet even with this lack of uniformity in kind, quality and mode of packing there is a substantial profit. In most peach growing localities these shortcomings have been noted and have to a great extent been eliminated through the organization of fruitgrowers' societies. A standard of excellence has been established, both in fruit and packing, which has yielded splendid results. Through these associations the growers are enabled to make a thorough study of the market, the varieties of fruit in popular demand and the best modes of packing.

Nearly all novices handle an orchard proposition in a perfunctory way, but the worst in the lot is the farmer who makes up his mind to take a flyer in peaches. He would scratch the hayseed out of his hair for a week before he made up his mind to buy a two-dollar shoat, and then he would want a certified pedigree covering ninety-nine generations of pork, but when it comes to setting out an orchard "a peach tree is a peach tree." Any itinerant tree peddler, with the gift of gab well developed, can unload an assortment of nursery stock on the average farmer at five prices and go his way rejoicing. Instead of taking three or four standard market varieties, the farmer will often take ten or fifteen miscellaneous sorts, which will probably produce a fruit, if any, that cannot bear transportation, or be so inferior that it is worth nothing in the market. He usually gets the refuse of the nurseries, stock that should have been burned to get it out of the way. Three-fourths of the small individual orchards are failures, because the trees selected are not commercial peaches, because the nursery stock was either too old, or when set out was diseased, or because it was not true to name. After three or four years he can cut down his orchard for firewood. The trees may take root and throw out leaves the first year, may even survive the second and set fruit the third year, but the orchard is a failure just the

same, for the man who is chump enough to buy inferior or diseased nursery stock, is fool enough to neglect his orchard in every other way. Money, labor and time are lost, all of which could have been avoided had the embryo horticulturist attended a few fruitgrowers' meetings, or had purchased his trees from some well established nursery, of which there are many hundreds in good standing. The price paid for the nursery stock cuts but little figure in the ultimate results. The cheapest and best nursery stock comes from the nurseries having the best reputations.

What the itinerant tree peddler lacks in assuring a failure is usually cheerfully supplied by the farmer himself. When the trees arrive at the railroad station, he carelessly throws his bundle of trees into his wagon and goes home at a lively gait. The damage to the tender roots and twigs does not worry him. When he reaches home they are thrown to the ground anywhere, and may lie there in the sun two or three days to thoroughly dry out. When planting he gives them another sun bath, sticks them into the dry holes, throws some dirt on the roots and goes to town to brag about the orchard he has planted. A year or two later he may conclude that he hasn't got the right kind of soil for an orchard, anyhow, or charge his failure to Divine Providence.

In connection with the growing of peach orchards one rule should always be observed: "Buy your trees if possible in the same latitude in which you want to grow them." The trees must be acclimated, and it takes three or four generations of budded trees to bring this about. A peach tree grown in a nursery in South Dakota, Michigan or New England and planted in Northern Texas or Louisiana will frequently bloom in the last week of January and the first week in February if there happen to be a few warm days. The sap will rise and a cold snap due at the next change of the moon will probably finish it for good. The home grown nursery stock in the meantime is dormant, and seldom blossoms before the last week in February, most varieties blooming later. The winter temperature of the Northern States remains nearly constant, while in the Southern States it is variable. The Southern nursery stock has adapted itself to these conditions, but the Northern stock seems to get fooled whenever an opportunity presents itself. Southern stock planted in Northern orchards is generally too tender and is frequently killed outright in a frost which does not appear to harm native trees of the same kind.

The most desirable locations for commercial orchards in peaches are situated in Southern Arkansas, North Eastern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana, for the reason that these localities are more immune from late frosts than those more northerly situated. Fine crops are grown in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri, and they pay handsomely when they are made, but they come at longer intervals, and it is a business proposition to get the most money in the shortest time.

Having determined the proper location with regard to climatic conditions, to the proper kind of soil, the proper handling of the crop in a commercial way and the facilities for getting it to market, and having secured the market varieties of peaches, the question of planting and cultivating is now in order.

After the land is fenced, and this requires in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana a strong hogwire netting and two strands of barbed wire, costing about $225 per mile, the question of clearing is the first consideration. An old cleared hill farm is best, and in the more thinly settled region can be had for ten to fifteen dollars per acre. A new piece of cut over timber land is good, though the land may cost from $6 to $10 per acre and the clearing as much more.

PICKING STRAWBERRIES IN PEACH ORCHARD AT GRANNIS, ARKANSAS.

In well settled prosperous fruitgrowing localities the improved farms not in orchard will cost from $50 to $75 per acre, and the unimproved lands from $20 to $50. They are worth every cent of it, because the reputation of the locality is established, the market is secured and every facility for the successful handling of the crop is on hand. After the clearing is done and every stick of standing timber has been removed, the land is plowed deep with a three-horse plow, and this should be followed with a subsoil plow. After this it should be thoroughly harrowed to do away with the grass and weeds. If this is done early in the summer the land should lie fallow until November, when it is plowed shallow and well pulverized with a disc harrow or drag. The first plowing should be deep so as to enable the soil to store if possible all the water that falls on it.

It has happened occasionally in new stump land that the decaying of the old roots has caused root rot in young peach trees, but this is of rare occurrence. It has been found also to occur on prairie lands, but iron soils seem to be very free from this trouble.

A hill top is always preferred ground, but a well-drained, gently sloping hillside will do very well. A flat valley or depression between the higher lands should be avoided. Tree planting operations usually begin in January and February in Texas and Louisiana. If the orchard is a small one, of a few acres, the rows for the trees are laid out with a one-horse plow. A single furrow is run each way so as to intersect at every twenty feet distance. Some prefer to plant their trees twenty feet apart one way and sixteen feet the other. At the intersections of the furrows the hole, usually three feet in diameter and about fifteen inches deep, is dug by hand.

On a large commercial orchard this process is too slow and too expensive. In an old field free from stumps, where the ground is not as mellow as it should be, usually a one-horse furrow is plowed one way as a marker, and then at right angles these furrows are crossed with a three-horse plow. Two furrows are plowed, throwing out the earth in opposite directions, that is to say, if you are plowing east and west, throw out the earth north and south, leaving an unplowed strip six inches wide between the furrows. The furrows made with the three-horse plow should be as deep as possible. With an ordinary scraper drive along the double furrow, sliding within eighteen inches or two feet of the one-horse plow furrow, then dig down and dump, the same distance beyond the furrow. A fairly good hole is thus made, but it is well to have a man to follow the scraper and have him complete the hole where the work of the scraper has been defective.

In situations where the ground is loose, friable and quite mellow, the three-horse plow is often dispensed with. The rows are laid out both ways with a one horse or bull tongue plow, and at the intersections, one at every twenty feet, a heavy spade is inserted and vigorously moved to and fro, using the handle as a lever. This makes a "V" shaped hole, and if the spade can get down deep enough a suitable hole for a one year old peach tree. The writer prefers the other way, though the method is slower and costs more. Some of the best orchards in the country have, however, been planted in the way above described.

As a rule dig no more holes than you can set in trees in half a day, in fact, the man with the scraper should not work much faster than the men who set the trees. In small orchards, where the holes are dug by hand, the same rule should apply. It is worth something to the young tree to have moist soil about its roots, and a long delay between the digging of the hole and the setting of the tree is detrimental.

In December, January and Febru-

ary the young trees begin to arrive from the nurseries. They are usually well packed and arrive in first class condition, if shipped from a reputable nursery. The nursery stock should be carefully hauled from the station in the original packages, and be immediately heeled in, that is to say, carefully unwrapped and placed in trenches about fifteen to eighteen inches deep. If water is not available this work ought to be done speedily, so as to retain the moisture in the earth thrown from the trenches and with which the root should be covered as expeditiously as possible. The trenches should be mulched with old straw. Where water is available it is well to make a mud bath of the bottom of the trench and place the roots in it, filling up the trench with earth. Here they remain until planting time, which is usually in January or February.

The mode of laying out the orchard and digging the holes has been explained above. This work should never be done until the trees are ready to plant. It should be done when the ground is dry enough to work and warm. Load your trees on the wagon, beginning at the dashboard and fill in to the tailgate, covering the roots well with moist earth. When the orchard is reached, the man with the scraper will have finished the holes in two rows, and the wagon is driven between them. The man in the wagon trims the roots and hands one to the two men standing at the holes. One man sets and holds the tree while the other fills in the earth. If the season has been very dry, which, however, is unusual, a pail full of water thrown in the hole is advantageous, as it helps to pack the earth and enables the young tree to start off more vigorously. Good care must be taken to have the roots spread out properly, to have the trees in line and to lean them slightly in the direction from which the prevailing wind comes. As the soil is thrown in, the man holding the tree firmly packs the soil around with his foot. When the day's tree setting has been done the furrows are filled in and the work for the time being is done. Each day's tree setting must be complete in itself. In the trimming or pruning all broken or bruised parts of the roots are cut away. Extra long roots are cut back to correspond in length with the others.

Where small individual orchards are planted and the trees are few in number, more attention can be paid to the individual tree. Where practicable a pailful of water should be put in the hole. At all events care should be taken to avoid the drying out of the roots, and the drying out of the soil taken from the holes. Expeditious and well-timed work is essential. After the trees have been set and are in place, the orchard should be gone over and the earth around the roots be packed again. At the same time the young tree should be cut back to a uniform height of about eighteen inches from the ground. In setting they should be set two or three inches deeper than they were in the nursery row.

Beginning about the middle of March, the ground between the trees is again cultivated with disc or drag harrow to keep down vegetation and to mulch the soil. The subsequent cultivations for the year depend upon the character of the season. If a crust forms after a rain, the surface should be again pulverized. If the season is very dry several cultivations may be necessary to preserve the dust mulch and prevent the escape of moisture. The number of cultivations are governed also by the general character of the soil, which may be very sandy, a friable sandy loam or a loose gravelly soil. During the season the young trees are gone over repeatedly and pruned so as to produce a shapely tree, properly branched and stocky enough to carry its fruit when it comes into bearing without propping. About

The above engraving was made from a photograph taken in 1895, and represents a three-year-old Elberta peach tree grown by Bird Webster, proprietor of the Elberta fruit farm, whose picture shows in the cut. From this tree Mr. Webster picked two bushels and three pecks of peaches which he sold for $2 per bushel or $5.50. These Elberta peaches were among the first grown in this vicinity and created an interest in this fruit that has led to great results.—*Siloam Springs Republican.* [This tree is imperfectly pruned. Ed.]

the beginning of July the cultivation ceases and the orchard is now sown with field or cowpeas, which will prevent the growth of weeds, help conserve moisture, enrich the ground and furnish some hay.

During the autumn months the wood in the young tree ripens and they are then in good condition to go through the winter. When the leaves have fallen and the young tree is practically dormant it is topped, the twigs being cut level across, giving it the form of a goblet. This, with the average height of eighteen inches of stem or trunk, will make a low, stocky tree, easy to prune, easy to harvest and well protected against sunscald.

About the middle of March in the second year the orchard is again plowed and harrowed and handled in essentially the same way as in the first excepting the setting and pruning, and the same course will be pursued in the third year. In some localities it is customary to plant between the trees a strip of land in Irish potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes, melons, strawberries or field corn, all of which should be fertilized more or less. Professional orchard men as a rule prefer to confine themselves strictly to the cultivation of the orchard. During the second year many of the young trees will bloom and set fruit, particularly so in warm gravelly or sandy soils, and the temptation to harvest a crop is great, but it is considered bad practice to allow the fruit to mature, as it is very likely to weaken the tree and shorten its term of life.

It is not good practice to plant two year old trees if one year old trees can be had, and it is better to wait a year for one year olds than to plant any two year old trees at all. Anything older than two years should be consigned to the brush heap and be burned The proper pruning of the young tree when being planted is very important. The younger the tree the more easily can it be correctly pruned. In setting the tree all broken roots must be cut away. The root pruning should be so that the tips of the roots will not extend beyond nine inches or a foot from the trunk, nor should extra long roots be retained. In trees where the root system is scant, the strongest, if it be not the tap root, should be set in the direction from which the prevailing wind comes. The fine fibrous roots are generally dried out and dead and should in such cases be removed. Some growers advocate a very vigorous pruning of the roots, but it has always appeared reasonable to the writer that if the tree is to make a vigorous growth there must be maintained a proportion between the root system and the trunk and branches. The trunk should be cut back so far as to bring about the original proportions the tree had before it was replanted, that is to say, the trunk needs a certain quantity of nourishment to be taken from the soil and this must be supplied through the roots. If the root system is inadequate the tree languishes in growth and is liable more or less to diseases, which a vigorous, healthy tree could repel or throw off. A languishing or diseased tree should be promptly dug out and burned. A two year old tree makes some extra trouble in the pruning and is more difficult to train; and a three year old is almost incorrigible, in fact ought never to be planted. It will hardly ever make a well shaped tree and its crop is always expensive and difficult to harvest. In a well planted orchard of one hundred thousand trees there should not be a single prop, and even when ten years old every peach should be in reach if the picker stands on a four-foot stepladder. The lines of trees should be absolutely straight and the tops of even height.

Of all the orchard trees the peach requires the most systematic and severe pruning. If not properly pruned, it makes a good growth while young and produces a few crops. Each year the fruit moves further away from the trunk; the twigs near the trunk die and the

leverage exerted by a large crop on the long limbs causes the latter to break. The trunk of the tree is liable more or less to sunscald, and the wound left by the breaking of the limb invites fungus diseases. The gathering of the fruit from the high limbs is expensive and the fruit itself is of inferior quality. Correct pruning insures a low, compact tree, less liable to injury from storms, and with new fruiting wood as close to the trunk as possible. After a tree has gone into bearing the pruning is just as important as when the tree was young. When the peach trees have passed the winter safely and the promise for a crop is good, the trees should be pruned each winter by cutting back the main limbs, so as to leave one-half or two-thirds of the new growth, which contains the fruit buds. In case the fruit buds are winter-killed the new wood of the preceding year's growth may be cut back rather severely to avoid the forming of long limbs. The cutting back of course depends upon the condition of the tree. Constant attention reduces the annual pruning to the minimum, confining it mainly to the shortening of the new wood formed in the last year's growth. The observant grower will be certain to leave enough live buds to produce fruit at all events.

During the third year of an orchard, provided the fruit buds have not been caught by a late frost, the orchard should be in a bearing condition. The production of the seed is what exhausts the vitality of a tree, and it is therefore good practice to pick off about one-fourth of the young peaches, which will conserve the vitality of the tree and put more pulp on the peaches that are allowed to remain. As the consumer wants the pulp and not the seed, he is willing to pay a better price for a better peach. The other gain is that the tree is in better trim to carry a crop the succeeding year. The neglect of thinning the fruit each year means a short-lived tree, bearing fruit every second year in excess, and of very inferior quality. A well handled orchard should last in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana from twelve to fifteen years after coming into bearing. Nature cares nothing for the pulp, but wants the seed for purposes of reproduction; its tendency is to produce more trees. Man's efforts are in the opposite direction, to prolong the life of the individual tree and maintain the production of pulp by means of budding and grafting. The seedling, if left entirely to itself, away from man's interference, would beyond doubt revert back into a small nut tree.

The bringing in of an orchard into bearing condition does not by any means finish the work of the grower. There must be frequent inspections for indications of insect pests, fungus growths and diseased trees. The three years growth of the trees has extracted from the soil certain substances necessary for a continued growth. These must be replaced in the form of fertilizers. Near the roots the industrious peach tree borer has made his home. He must be routed out. A mixture of lime, wood ashes and copperas, or sulphate of copper, while good as a fungicide and fertilizer, is an unpleasant abiding place for a hungry worm. A layer of tobacco stems around the trunk, or a wisp of tobacco leaves wrapped around, also have a discouraging effect. If he has already gotten into the tree, he must be pursued relentlessly and be literally dug out or fished out with a pliable wire. As he generally enters the tree two or three inches below the surface of the ground he can be frequently frozen to death in winter by scraping away the protecting earth. The effect is also favorable to the tree in destroying a harbor for other insects and in retarding the blossoming for a week or two in early spring, thus eliminating danger from late frost. Then there are other insects which bore a hole in the trunk and deposit their eggs in the sap or bark. The fruitgrower

must get ahead of them by whitewashing his trees with various concoctions, thereby convincing the bug that a peach tree is not a good incubator. This whitewash is composed of a mixture that will kill all fungus growths, insect eggs and discourage any insect that alights on the trunk or limbs. Another set of bugs, moths and millers (you can get their names and addresses from the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture or any of the state agricultural colleges), lay their eggs in the blossoms and young fruit. To battle with these, the trees must be sprayed before they bloom, while in bloom and after that with Bordeaux mixture and other compounds which will not hurt the tree or fruit, but will destroy insects and fungus growths. After the grower has done all these things, he can do some more. If he does not do them he will have a fine cord wood plantation, and if he gets any fruit he will find a big fat worm in it, which the consumer of peaches won't pay for. "Yea, verily—man's days are few and full of troubles."

The man who won't take the trouble and is unwilling to work and learn, has no business in a peach orchard. Hard work, intelligently applied, pays better in this branch of husbandry than in any other, for there are very few crops that will yield net returns running over $100 to $250 per acre. Several thousand good, conscientious farmers and fruitmen are getting rich from their orchards, but there are thousands of others who make complete failures, but they are not entitled to commiseration, for they do not deserve it.

The man who is slovenly in his orchard is also unfit as a packer and shipper. He generally has inferior fruit, of unsaleable varieties, picks his fruit too green or too ripe, packs badly, is not honest in his packing and generally gets paid according to his deserts. Some day when the writer feels good and has the time he will give the brethren a dissertation on packing and marketing a commercial peach crop.

A Letter From Jennings, Louisiana.

Jennings, La., July 3, 1903.
S. G., Warner, Esq., G. P. A.
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir: In your efforts to secure immigration to Louisiana you no doubt desire all the information possible relative to the various localities where the homeseeker and investor can find it to their advantage to locate.

Jennings (where the oil fields are) has advantages and opportunities which equal any place in the South. Rice and oil are making her famous. The lands about us are all well adapted to rice, with an average yield of ten sacks per acre, each giving one hundred pounds of clean rice and selling for the last eighteen years at an average of $3 per sack. Cost of growing $1 per sack, giving from $30 to $50 per acre, according to yield, at a cost of $10 to $20 per acre; an average of $10 per acre clear profit. Gives more and better returns than any other cereal farming on earth. This land can be purchased for about $35 to $40 per acre.

Jennings is surrounded by the most intelligent, enterprising, and industrious set of farmers in the Southwest. This of itself would make Jennings a large city. Rice and oil both necessitate the better class of labor. The Jennings oil field has 23 producing wells, and 12 being drilled.

The shipments for six months ending December 31, 1902, show

418,000 barrels and the output of the six months in 1903 has been about 2,000 barrels a day.

This oil is of a superior quality and brings 90 cents per barrel. The field is widening rapidly in all directions. Jennings has over 4,000 inhabitants, including many people from Illinois, Iowa, and the great Northwest. The population of Jennings has trebled in as many years.

1883. .....One family
1890. U. S. Census. 412
1900. U. S. Census. 1,539
1900. Six months later, special census. 2,004
1901. School census. 3,200
1903. Estimated over. 4,000

Jennings exempts factories from taxation until 1910. She wants manufacturing industries of all kinds. The rice culture and oil production are our most prominent resources and as such kindly give them the attention required.

Very truly,
W. E. Dodsworth,
Secretary Commercial League.

Gentry, Arkansas.

Some nine years ago the agents of the Arkansas Townsite Co. selected the present site of Gentry as a location for a town. They cleared away some trees, and raised no objections when the railway company erected a station building and stationed there an agent. A few hustlers interested themselves in the location, interested others and built a thriving little town of 1,000 people, all residing within a mile of the railroad station. Most of the new settlers in Gentry and the surrounding country were northern people, who could appreciate a mild, genial climate and who made a study of the conditions surrounding them. Many of them have gone into fruit-raising, and five and ten-acre orchards are the rule rather than the exception. One of the settlers at Gentry writes as follows concerning the town and surrounding country:

Gentry is situated in the northwestern corner of Arkansas on the western edge of the Ozark Mountain region. As a rule, the country is covered with forest, consisting of white, black, red and post oak, elm, birch, walnut, hickory, mulberry, black cherry, persimmon, pawpaw and chinquapin. Along the water courses are stately sycamores and in the shades of the forest the flowering dogwood. Of flowering plants there is an abundance everywhere. Pine and cedar timber of merchantable dimensions is found some twenty miles west of Gentry.

Much of the country has been cleared and small areas of prairie land are found here and there. The country is very well watered. Fine streams fed by springs are very numerous. Some of them are large enough to run a saw or gristmill. The water is a soft free stone, very clear and cold, running over clean gravel creek beds. All of them can be forded at any time of the year, and bridges are in most cases dispensed with. Along some of these streams there is beautiful scenery and large stalactite caves, in most of which there is a beautiful spring of clear, sparkling water.

The climate is one of the strongest attractions pertaining to Gentry. The town lies far enough north and has an altitude 1,252 feet, to raise it above malarial influences of whatsoever kind, and is far enough south to make the winter mild, pleasant and healthful. The outdoor workman can utilize almost every day in the year as the weather is hardly ever too hot or too cold for outdoor work. During the last summer the

thermometer reached the hundred mark but once, the average during the hottest weather being about 90 degrees. The heat of the sun is not felt as it is in the northern states and a sun stroke is never heard of. The nights generally are cool and hardly ever sultry.

The general contour of the country is rolling, the land in the depressions being very rich and fertile. The hill tops are usually gravelly or stony, but furnish the best soil and locations for growing fruit. Rolling land, being well drained is in every respect preferable to flat lands. It resists drouth perfectly and always has the best orchards. The fruit buds on the uplands very often escape damage from late spring frosts when the trees in the valleys or flat lands are severly punished. The fruit itself is far superior in quality on the uplands and will stand shipping longer distances, is better flavored, larger and more highly colored. The principal fruits grown are apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries, yielding an average income exceeding one hundred dollars per acre. The fruit growing industry at Gentry has been reduced to a system. There is a wide-awake fruit growers' association, which grows and handles its fruit in a commercial way. Orchard planting is going on continuously and the people here have a thorough understanding of the value of an orchard region. A more beautiful sight than an orchard in bloom cannot be found any where, especially when the grower can see a healthy bank account at the end of the shipping season.

Our fruit shipped here at night reaches the Kansas City market in the morning in time for breakfast and at noon is in St. Louis. This prompt and speedy transportation enables us to ship much riper fruit and by reason of its splendid condition on arrival enables us to get the highest prices. All fruit is paid for before it leaves Gentry and no freight charges are advanced.

Among the enterprises that can be carried on here very successfully is the raising of Angora goats. There is in places plenty of underbrush and good running water and the climate is such that the cost of raising them is next to nothing. Their wool is valuable and their meat good. The pelts bring double the price of an ordinary sheepskin. As brush cleaners they are unexcelled, and will do the work more effectively than a man with an ax.

The country is also very well adapted to the raising of all kinds of poultry. Chickens can be hatched all the year round. It is a very profitable business as Kansas City, Joplin, Springfield, Pittsburg, Fort Smith and St. Louis afford excellent markets. Two produce houses in Gentry make a specialty of handling home grown poultry and keep in daily touch with the markets.

Wheat is raised here more or less extensively and the harvest generally begins about the first of June. The corn grown here is abundant in yield, firm and of excellent quality. It is not claimed that this is an extra good stock country but on most of the bottom land farms may be seen fine herds of cattle and of hogs.

The town of Gentry has made some great improvements during the past year. About a year and a half ago the State Bank of Gentry was opened here for business by L. H. Moore, president. It has since its opening done a good and increasing business and has been a great acquisition for the town. The president of the bank is something of a town builder himself and the influence of the bank has done much to secure additional and very desirable settlers. The streets, alleys and sidewalks in the town are in very good condition and are so maintained About fifty new residences were built last year, as well as several new store buildings. A much needed first class hotel, "The Elberta"

was recently erected and put in running order by Mr. C. C. Lale. Parties desiring to spend a few weeks in Gentry for recreation or for business will find excellent accommodations at moderate prices. Mr. P. E. Miller, is putting a system of waterworks which will give the town ample fire protection. An electric light plant will probably be erected in the near future and a cannery has been in operation nearly two years. The latest acquisition has been the Auditorium, a large hall and opera house suitable for public entertainments of all kinds and for fruit fairs, etc. A much needed establishment is a cold storage and ice plant. As the weather never gets cold enough to make merchantable ice, this must be manufactured. With a good storage plant fruits can be kept over until the market affords higher prices. Apples will keep perfectly all winter and bring fancy prices in spring.

Gentry has a wide-awake commercial club and information desired concerning business opportunities can be obtained by addressing the secretary of the club, Mr. Leo. A. Moore.

The streams in the vicinity of Gentry are full of game fish and sport generally is good.

M. A. Sargent.

The Lands of the Indian Territory.

No country, at this writing, is more attractive to the intending settler, than that on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway. A large part of this country is in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations of the Indian Territory. No country is more inviting from a business point of view. New towns are springing up and the old sites are livening up and getting down to business. So far as the towns are concerned, the titles to lots are now perfected in most places, and a purchaser of a lot can intelligently handle his property. There is ample room for improvement and investment of nearly every kind. There are very few factories to supply the needs of the half million people already residents of the Territory. Telephone lines are needed in many places; towns are asking for electric plants, and National Banks are in demand. The scarcity of fruit farms in the face of the profit they yield, is remarkable, but excusable, considering the uncertainty of land titles as they were heretofore. The brick making, iron foundry and planing mill business has not kept pace with the needs for building material. Young man, your chance is now.

Fee simple titles can now be secured in almost all the townsites. At this time, you can rent farming lands and later on buy them. The climate is all that can be asked for. Water is of good quality and abundant. Coal, oil, asphalt, building stone, pine timber, granite, marble, lead, zinc, etc., are abundant and await development. The soil and climate will produce good crops of corn, hay, cotton, grain, cane, alfalfa, clover, peanuts, berries, peaches, apples, grapes, pears, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco and total crop failures are unknown.

When looking for a location, try Westville, Stilwell, Bunch, Marble City, Sallisaw and Redland in the Cherokee Nation, and Spiro, Panama, Shady Point, Poteau, Howe and Heavener in the Choctaw Nation. Some of these are fine thriving towns and the others want to get into that condition as soon as possible.

The aggregate of taxable lands in the Five Civilized Tribes is as follows: Seminoles, 253,418.92; Cherokees, 3,631,251 acres; Creeks, 2,560,-

853.16 acres; Choctaws and Chickasaws, 10,780,935 acres; total, 17,226,558 acres. The total of non-taxable lands is as follows: Seminoles, 110,160 acres; Cherokees, 1,400,000 acres; Creeks, 596,960 acres, Choctaws and Chickasaws, ½ million acres. The Quapaw reservation in the northeast part of the Cherokee Nation, is omitted. It contains about 25,000 acres and has all been allotted.

The total acreage in the Cherokee Nation is in the neighborhood of 5,031,351; reserved for town sites, 6,887.65 acres; reserved for schools and churches, 1,000 acres; reserved for railroads, 10,000 acres. Total, 18,000 acres. The acreage subject to allotment in the Cherokee Nation is 5,013,351. The lands subject to allotment in the Cherokee Nation are now being allotted at the land office established at Tahlequah. Allotments are making at the rate of sixty a day, and it is estimated that it will require two and a half years to allot the Cherokee lands. The work could be done in two years if the allottees would appear and the land office could be run all the time at its full capacity. The Cherokee lands will, in course of time, be so that outsiders may buy homes in the Nation. About three-fifths of each allottee's land may be sold after five years from date of the deed, but a homestead of two-fifths is inalienable during the life of the allottee not to exceed twenty-one years. Leases for agricultural purposes may be made on land after it is allotted, for five years without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and for ten years with such consent.

There are, approximately, 36,000 allottees in the Cherokee Nation and about 1¼ million acres of land is non-taxable. The following property in the nations will be subject to taxation: Allotments 3,631.351 acres; townsites, 6,887 acres; railroads' right-of-way, 615 miles.

A correspondent who has studied the situation carefully reports on the allotments to individual Indians as printed below:

Muskogee, I. T., April 18.—Land offices were established by the Dawes Commission at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, and at Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw Nation, Wednesday, April 15, to enable the members of those two tribes of Indians to take their allotments. The land office in the Cherokee Nation, which was established at Vinita on January 1, last, will be moved to Tahlequah on May 1, where the Cherokees will take their allotments. Philip G. Reuter will be in charge of the Tahlequah land office, William H. Angell at Atoka and Fred T. Marr at Tishomingo.

The establishment of these offices put in force the last piece of machinery necessary to wind up the work of allotment and duties of the Dawes Commission. But it will take some years yet to finish the work. For instance, the land office in the Creek Nation has been open for four years, and yet the work has not been finished. There are over 500 claims still pending. So it can be seen that the days of the commission are not yet numbered by any means. However, the really great task is over. The rolls have been made up for the five tribes, and the land all surveyed and made ready for allotment where it has not already been allotted. It was a hard job to survey the country. The allotments were established so as to give each Indian his own improvements. The commission not only has a record of every allotment line, but also every fence, house, barn, hog pen and other improvement on each allotment.

Notwithstanding the advanced stage of the work of the Commission it will be some time before a homeseeker will be able to buy any farm land in the Indian Territory.

The Cherokees cannot sell any land at all for five years, and their homesteads cannot be sold for 21 years.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians will begin taking out patents for their land next week. They cannot sell any for a year. After the expiration of a year they can sell one-eighth; in three years they can sell another eighth; and in five years they can sell another quarter. They must hold on to half their land for 21 years.

Tribal governments of the five civilized tribes will be abolished in March, 1906, but the agreements in regard to the disposition of lands will not be affected by that proceeding.

The Cherokee Nation contains 4,420,000 acres. The Indian population, including freedmen, aggregates about 38,000. The allotment office was opened at Vinita on January 1, but it will be moved to Tahlequah on May 1. The officials are making about 100 allotments a day. The average allotment in the Cherokee Nation is 110 acres. The land is classified and appraised as follows:

Description.	Appr. value per acre.
Natural open bottom land	$6 50
Best black prairie land	6 50
Bottom land covered with timber and thickets	6 50
Best prairie land, other than black	5 00
Bottom land, subject to overflow	4 00
Prairie land, smooth and tillable	4 00
Rough land, free from rocks	3 00
Rolling land, free from rocks	4 00
Rocky prairie land	2 50
Sandy prairie land	3 00
Alkali prairie land	3 00
Hilly and rocky land	2 00
Swamp land	2 50
Mountain pasture land	1 50
Mountain land, sandy loam	1 50
Mountain land, silicious	1 00
Rough and rocky mountain land	50
Flint hills	50

The average value per acre of land of the Cherokee Nation is $2.96 and an allotment, consisting of 110 acres of the average allotable lands, amounts to $325.60.

In the Cherokee Nation many of the Indians have already completed their allotments and leases for agricultural purposes can now be made for five years on most desirable terms. These early allotments have been made by the most advanced and energetic citizens of the tribe, and are, therefore, well selected and offer good opportunity to the farmer seeking a good agricultural lease.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations combined, contain about 11,653,000 acres. The Choctaw has 6,950,000 and the Chickasaw 4,703,000. The Indian population of the two aggregates about 30,000, including freedmen. The two Nations are really treated as one, as their interests are combined. The Choctaws originally owned the whole reservation, but later the Chickasaws bought an undivided interest and the government is dealing with them jointly. A Choctaw can take an allotment in the Chickasaw Nation or a Chickasaw can take one in the Choctaw Nation. The members of both tribes are placed exactly on the same footing. However, the freedmen of the two nations are not on the same footing. They only get homesteads. The freedmen cannot sell their homesteads for 21 years. The Choctaws and Chickasaws cannot sell one-half of their allotments for 21 years. This leaves them one-half to dispose of, and the law is that one-eighth can be sold in one year, one-eighth in three years and one-quarter in five years from the date of the government patent, without approval. The only restriction is that land sold prior to March, 1906, shall bring at least the appraised value fixed by the government. This will prevent whites from cheating the Indians in land deals. After having taken their allotments, the Choctaws and Chickasaws can rent or lease their lands for a period not exceeding five years for any purpose

whatever without the approval of the department. The leases must be filed, though, and show a reasonable compensation.

The Interior Department has less to do with the Seminole Nation now than any other. That country has been allotted. It consists of 363,578 acres, valued at $851,246. The population, including freedmen, aggregates 2,757. Each received $308 worth of land. The land was divided into three classes at $1,25, $2.50 and $5 per acre. This gave each Seminole from 40 to 240 acres, according to classification. The Seminoles can't sell any portion of their land whatever. In the agreement between that Nation and the government no provision was made for the sale of lands. As a result, no Seminole lands will ever go on the market until a supplemental agreement is entered into. The department has nothing whatever to do with the leasing propositions either. The Seminoles are their own bosses in that respect. Leases can be made on behalf of individual members through the officials of the tribal government only. Under the agreement the federal government can have nothing to do with the affairs of the Seminoles until the tribal government of that Nation is extinguished in 1906.

Financial Results of Fruit and Truck Growing.

About once a year, during fruit shipping time, the newspapers are full of what this or that fruit grower has obtained for his crop. It is mighty interesting reading, this summing up of net results from a successful orchard, but usually little is said of the intelligent work that was required and was done to obtain these results. Few know that the owner of the orchard laid awake o'nights, studying the situation and devising ways and means to keep his orchard up to the standard. Less people have any conception concerning the profits that may be obtained from a successful orchard or commercial truck garden, and that it pays handsomely to make liberal use of one's thinking box. Not every one who plants an orchard will do as well as those mentioned below, but whosoever will go at fruit and truck growing in the proper way, should not meet with disappointment. The reports printed below can be multiplied by several thousand in any of the fruit and truck growing sections of the country.

Mr. S. H. Nelson, of De Queen, Ark., reports for 1902, that from less than three acres in Elberta peaches he netted $400.

Mr. T. J. Wolf, of the same place, reports for 1902, that from 400 Elberta peach trees (300 4 years old and 100 3 years old) planted on three and one half acres he sold (1902) $900 worth of peaches. Deducting $300 for expenses, he netted $600 or about $1.75 per tree. On 1¾ acres he raised cantaloupes, spinach and radishes, which yielded a net profit of $282.50. He is now planting 2,500 additional Elberta trees.

Mr. A. S. Hooker, also of De Queen, Ark., reports for 1902 that he marketed 90 crates of melons, which netted him $40 per acre. He also raised spinach, radishes and cucumbers which made him a net total profit of $240 per acre. During the season of 1901 the same crops yielding him fifty per cent more profit. One acre in sweet potatoes yielded him $175 and three hundred bearing three-year-old peach trees (about 3 acres) yielded him $100 per acre net. He has since set out 2,500 peach trees.

J. H. Driver, M. D., of De Queen, Ark., reports for 1902 that from 110 four-year-old Elberta trees he net-

ted $175, and is now planting 2000 additional trees.

Taylor Bros., of De Queen, Ark., certify that they obtained from 30, four-year-old Elberta trees, an average of $3 per tree, $90. Their trees are planted 16 feet apart, which would be 150 trees to the acre, which at $3 per tree would have given them a gross production of $450, or a net profit of about $300 per acre.

M. Ed. McKenna, of Poteau, I. T. will ship this year (1903) between 5,000 and 6,000 crates of extra fine Elberta peaches, which, owing to the general shortage of the crop (1903) will bring fancy prices and net as much as a full crop would have netted.

The Neosho Mail, Neosho, Mo., June, 1903: The total shipments of strawberries from this point amounted to 61 car loads, none of the car loads netting the Berry Growers Association less than $2 per crate, one car load going as high as $2.70 per crate, the average being about $2.25 per crate. A car holds 580 crates, and this would make over 35,000 crates for the 61 car loads. At $2 per crate, this means $70,000 put in circulation among our people. The grower pays out of this 36 cents per crate for picking and pays for the crates and boxes. If with only half a crop, 300 acres yield such returns as these, we can easily see that next year with 500 acres additional in berries, if any thing like a full crop is secured, the strawberry industry will attain large proportions.

Mr. R. F. Forrest, Siloam Springs, Ark., reports as follows: In February, 1898, I purchased 3 acres in timber, at $175 and had it cleared by the latter part of March. In 1901 I sold from one acre of this land 353 crates of peaches at an average price of 53 cents per crate. In 1902 I sold 499 crates at an average of 59¼ cents per crate, the Sneed and Victor peaches bringing in Kansas City as high as $1.25 per crate and the Marsh and Salway 90c to $1.10 per crate. This is the income from one acre in peaches planted in the latter part of March, 1898. I have refused $4,000 for the three acres, as the income from all the fruit on the place is more than ten per cent interest on that sum, with the apple and pear crop eliminated.

The Editor of the Practical Fruitgrower, who was perambulating among the fruitgrowers of Siloam Springs, Gentry and Gravette, Ark., made the following observations, 1903:

A. D. Farrell, of Siloam Springs is marketing his cherries. One of his trees brought him $20 in fruit. He has trees that have been earning from $6 to $12 each for him for several years.

L. J. Page, of Siloam, received from thirteen square rods of Austin dewberries $60 each season.

C. M. Lee, of the same place, got 670 barrels of apples from 1,500 Ben Davis trees, mostly six years old, and sold $1,000 worth of peaches. He has 75 acres in orchard and 40 acres in berries. His-three-year-old trees will make a crate per tree, and his four-year-olds 2½ bushels per tree.

J. F. Colyer, of Siloam Springs, netted $165 from one acre of peaches.

R. F. Forrest had four or five crates of peaches from one Elberta tree planted in 1900. His 70 young peach trees ought to make 100 bushels. Trees set out four years ago will average ten four basket crates of peaches. One Bokhara tree filled 13¾ crates which sold for 91 cents and three trees made him $21.00. Four Crawford trees averaged $5 per tree.

S. McMillan, of Gentry, Ark., took $448.29 from his 3 5-6 acres of strawberries and W. M. Gregory got $458.06 from 2½ acres.

J. B. Goodwin of Gravette, Ark., got $500 from 330 Ben Davis trees and L. M. Fish got $600 from his young orchard of 25 acres in apples.

Dan M. Setzer, of Gravette, sold $2,000 worth of apples from 10 acres last year.

Gentry, Ark., June 22, 1903.

I make the following statement of my own and also of my knowledge of my neighbors' fruit crop.

On two acres of two-year-old blackberries I made net to me in 1902, $152.00.

On one acre of plum, four-year-old trees, net to me in 1902, $150.00.

On two and one-half acres of four-year-old peach trees, net to me in 1902, $150.00.

On ten acres of two-year-old strawberries, net to me in 1903, $1,144.00.

This was net to me after paying for picking and for cases or boxes.

Philo Rogers had an Elberta peach orchard, which during the seasons of 1901 and 1902 netted him above all expenses $3,000.00. These trees had been set three and four years.

Paul Brawhill had an apple orchard of five hundred trees on seven acres of land, seven years old which netted him $1,000.00 in 1901.

E. N. PLANK, JR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of June, A. D., 1903.

LEO A. MOORE,

Notary Public Benton Co., Ark.

My commission expires January 17, 1906.

The Joplin News, 1901—estimates the value of the Jasper county apple crop at $250,000. From Goodman, Mo., 20 car loads of apples and 12 car loads of peaches were shipped; from Gentry, Ark., 200 car loads of apples; from Decatur, Ark., 100; from Gravette, Ark., 160; and from Westville, I. T., 150 car loads of apples. The average price has been $2 per barrel.

B. B. Jordan, of McCune, Kans., near Pittsburg, in 1901 had 75,000 bushels of apples for shipment. (Pittsburg Headlight).

The Siloam Springs Herald (1901) estimated the crop of Benton county, Ark., in apples at $2,000,000. Over 200,000 bushels were evaporated. Mr. R. S. Morris, of Siloam, sold $8,000 worth of apples from 80 acres and received $1,000 more for the culls which were sent to the evaporators.

Mr. W. H. Davey, of Siloam Springs, in 1901 sold 950 barrels of fine selected apples, and 1,500 bushels of culls from twenty-five acres. The barreled apples were sold at $2 and the culls at 15 cents per bushel, which makes a value of $90 per acre. Chas. Lee, who lives three miles from Siloam Springs, netted $2,400 on his 40-acre fruit farm and will have $2,000 worth of strawberries next spring (1901).

De Queen, Ark., Gazette (1901). From three trees at Harrison were gathered 15 barrels of good apples and fourteen bushels of culls.

Mary C. Miller, Rogers, Ark. "I came from Illinois to Benton county, Ark., in 1893. I had $3,000 in money and nothing else. I now own 200 acres, 55 acres of it in orchard, worth $7,500, and other property. The increase in my property is due to fruit raising, general farming and increase in land values. I raised 5,000 crates of peaches in 1902, worth 70 cents per crate."

William B. Hickill, Rogers, Ark. "I came to Benton County, Ark., in 1893. I had $1,000 in money and live stock worth $150. No other goods. I now own a farm of 60 acres, 55 of it in orchard, worth $6,000, and other property worth $1,500. I attribute the increase in property to fruit raising and stock raising and increase in price of land."

W. R. Cady, Rogers, Ark. "I came to Benton county, Ark., in 1881. I had at that time $335 in money and two head of horses. I now own two farms of 80 acres each and have ninety acres in orchard worth $12,000. Fruit raising and increase land values made my increase in property for me."

Last May S. B. Wine and Berry Oakley bought the Dr. Stearns 10 acres one-half mile west of town for

$800, which at that time was considered a good stiff price. The tract was partly set to apple trees and peach trees containing 275 peach trees, and the same of apple trees. In August they harvested 1,000 crates of peaches from the orchard, which in round numbers were worth $1.00 per crate, making $1,000. Taking off $200 for all expenses left them $800 for their peaches, making the place clear. Now had this tract all been set to peach trees the proper distance apart instead of getting $1,000 they would have gotten $2,500. This is only one small instance of what can be done in the fruit culture where proper interest and care is taken.—Rogers Journal.

Among the states west of the Mississippi, Texas, was perhaps one of the first to systematically undertake the commercial production of fruits and truck. The industry has been on a commercial footing only seven or eight years in East Texas, but the shipments in 1902 from that section, show what has been done.

What individuals have done in that section can be seen in the following newspaper clippings:

Lindale, Tex., June 18, 1903.—A car of peaches, in four basket crates, was sold here today at $1.15 per crate, which is the best price realized on any peaches except the famous Elbertas, which are not yet in.

Mr. H. C. Grazard, Jacksonville, Texas, reports: I have 193 acres situated three miles from Jacksonville, 125 acres of which are set to fruit trees, 60 acres being in bearing. My fruit and truck crop has been as follows: Sixty acres of peaches, 7,174 crates, value $2,973.14; 9 acres of tomatoes, 3,328 crates, value $1,675.55; 4 acres of pears, 300 bushels, value $150. Cost of gathering, crating and hauling $1,575.30. Net profit, $3,228.39.

Mr. J. M. Ballard, of Lufkin, Tex., had less than one acre in tomatoes. He shipped 400 crates and realized $258 from his crop. Mr. Thomas Wright of the same place planted two acres in tomatoes and realized $350 from his crop.

Mr. W. J. Rogers, of Timpson, received $550 from less than five acres in tomatoes. Being the only grower in this locality, he shipped by express and paid the usual charges.

Mr. Thos. Peddy, of Tenaha, Tex., received $300 for two acres of tomatoes.

Mr. Andy Sears, of Humble, Tex., reports an income of $200 per acre for his cabbage crop, and Mr. W. M. Stanberry, of the same place, reports very gratifying results from his crop.

Mr. A. K. Clingman, of Keithville, La., shipped 12 car loads of Elberta peaches last season and received fancy prices for this crop in the Chicago market. Other varieties of peaches were also grown in the vicinity and, in every instance, returned to the grower over $100 net per acre.

H. B. Mathews, of Tyler, Smith County, Texas, reports that he had 2½ acres in strawberries, gathered 213 crates and sold them for $440; from 8 acres of tomatoes, he gathered 1,430 crates and sold for $940; from 4 acres in watermelons he sold melons to the value of $150; from 2 acres in yams he harvested 320 bushels and sold them for $240; from 1½ acres in blackberries he sold berries to the value of $100.

Mr. P. Z. Barton, of Tyler, Tex., reported to the Tyler Courier editor, that a few days ago he sold 1,000 crates of strawberries from 2½ acres and realized $1 per crate or $1,000 for his crop.

Mr. W. G. Sadler, editor of the Tennessee Farmer, of Nashville, returned this morning from a week's trip through Northeastern Texas, the great fruit and truck producing section of the Lone Star State. He reports the farmers in that section of the country in a very prosperous condition, many of them making from $50 to $300 net per acre from growing peaches, melons, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, cherries, etc. Mr. Sadler was there while the farmers

and fruit growers were very busy shipping potatoes, peaches and the second crop of strawberries. Within a week they will begin to ship cantaloupes, and a few days later, watermelons. Cotton and sugar cane are also grown there, but fruit and truck are more profitable and bring in money earlier. In one small town, a bank with only $25,000 capital has deposits of over $400,000 and 75 per cent of this is farmers' deposits.—Nashville Banner.

From the Kansas City Packer, July 4, 1903:

Nacogdoches, Tex.—Reports from trial shipments to Eastern markets show that Texas tomatoes are received there in better condition than shipments from Florida.

Derby, Tex.—First car of onions billed to New York by Jno. Bennett. He had 7 acres in onions; average price, 2½ cents per pound.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Louis Doesch shipped onions recently. He got 2½ cents f. o. b. at Eagle Pass and expects to net $10,000 on his 40 acre onion patch.

Reports of this kind could be multiplied indefinitely, but it needs no further evidence that fruit growing pays if handled intelligently.

Legend of the Canon de Cajon, (Box Canon).

F. E. ROESLER.

Near El Valle Station on the Mountain Railway in the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico can be seen from the car window the Canon de Cajon, its cavernous mouth yawning at the railway. Its walls rise almost twenty-five hundred feet perpendicularly from the depths, forming a narrow and ragged chasm.

Magoosh and I were hunting wild turkeys, which, owing to the snow on the mountain tops, had come to the lower elevations for food. We had traversed the long promontory which formed the northern wall of the Canon de Cajon and stood at the brink of the abyss, the bottom of which lay half a mile vertically below us. Magoosh (Buffalo) was a typical Mescalero Apache, well advanced in years, but a good hunter still. As a special favor he had consented to help me find a few turkeys to shoot at. The Apaches never use birds for food at any time.

"What would there be left of the man who slipped from this rock?"

"A bag of broken bones and nothing more. The coyotes would pick those bones before morning. Some of our tribe fell into this chasm once and at this very spot. The story as told by our elders is as I now tell it to you. Long before white men came to these mountains—I mean Spaniards, not Americans—a band of Pueblos had built a village near the mouth of the canon, just beyond that great rock you see to the west. If you look at the right place you will still find potsherds, metates and such things lying around there. They used the water from that little stream to grow their corn and pumpkins, and came up here in the mountains to hunt deer. Our people wanted to drive them away, but on the advice of our elders it was thought best to wait until they had harvested their corn.

"When the corn was ripe, our people sent a spy to visit the village and ascertain how it might be most successfully attacked. He found the village but badly guarded, and at midnight crept to their estufa,

their underground place to make medicine. Peering down through the opening he saw Coyote Blanco, their principal medicine chief, and six other medicine men chanting and making medicine. Before them, on a blanket, were standing upright a number of eagle feathers and turkey feathers, and as the medicine men chanted and rattled their gourds, the feathers danced over and around the blanket, and around each other, and then the medicine men clapped their hands and the feathers instantly disappeared. From the center of the blanket sprang a flame, and as the medicine men chanted it burned green, red and yellow, but whenever Coyote Blanco clapped his hands a white flame almost arose to the roof, and when the medicine men together clapped their hands the blanket and the flame disappeared and there was no smoke and no smell of anything burning. Where the blanket and the flame had been, there was an olla filled with earth. Coyote Blanco put in it a grain of corn and poured water upon it from another olla. The medicine men chanted a long time and while doing so, there grew up out of the olla a stalk of corn, and long before the day lighted, it had grown to maturity, produced three ears of blue corn and dried and withered.

"Our spy returned and reported that these Pueblos had very strong medicine, and recited what he had seen. Our elders deliberated long upon the question of attacking the village, but decided against it. The young men thought otherwise and attacked the village without the knowledge of the elders. They were ambushed and all except three were slain before they ever saw the enemy. A large supply of corn was secured by raiding another village.

"Some weeks after, when the corn had been made into tiswin, and our people had drank much and were dancing in the night, an arrow from a Pueblo bow struck one of our young men through the heart. A moment later a second and a third fell. Then our people seized their weapons and went in search of the enemy. Only one man they saw, and he was Coyote Blanco. Like a deer he bounded through the forest, with a hundred of our warriors in pursuit. A thousand arrows shot at him, did him no harm, and frequently he stopped and taunted them, laughed in their faces and imitated the howl of the coyote. Our warriors were frantic with rage. The snow was on the ground and he remained in sight in the bright moonlight nearly all the time. As he reached this mountain, he uttered the cry of the coyote, and it was answered from a thousand throats in the chasm below, and was re-echoed from crag to crag. Our warriors knew that they had quarried their game and rushed forward in a semi-circle. The strong medicine of Coyote Blanco must have blinded them, for he sped on, stepped from this wall, ran on the air and landed safely on the other side, while every one of our warriors rushed headlong over the cliff and were shattered to pieces on the rocks below.

"Our people sought them where they had fallen, two days later, to bury their dead, and found only the gnawed bones. High up on a narrow ledge they found a dying man, who related what had happened. From yonder great boulder, far beyond bow shot, they could see Coyote Blanco and his people, gathering the remnants of their corn, but they had not the heart to attack them. Three generations after, the Spaniards moved the Pueblos northward to dig gold for them, and a year or so later a freshet from the canon washed down their houses. Our people do not frequent this vicinity at night."

Some News Items From Texarkana.

Texarkana with the spring, has opened up a period of activity in the improvement and development of public and private works. The following are a few of the works at present under way:

An electric street car line is being rapidly pushed to completion which, when finished, will give the town over ten miles of street railway.

Two parks, one on the Texas and one on the Arkansas side, are being made which, when completed, will be a credit to a city of many times the size of Texarkana.

In the dwelling line there is great activity in building, there are over one hundred and fifty dwellings from three to ten rooms each, under course of construction at the present time.

The erection of business houses is not lagging either, there are ten brick buildings in course of construction and contracted for to be built within the next four months. An elegant pressed brick office building, three stories and basement, is under course of construction.

Quite an extensive handle factory is to be erected within the next few weeks, a site has already been secured. Mr. B. A. Marshall, of Oakland, Maine, is to build the factory.

Messrs. Funk and Buford, of Missouri, have recently secured control of a saw mill in the suburbs of Texarkana and are making quite extensive improvements in the enlargement of the plant.

Work on the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway or "Cotton Belt" hospital is being rapidly pushed to completion and when finished will be one of the finest in the South.

Proposals for bids for the erection of a thirty thousand dollar jail on the Arkansas side have been asked for.

Contracts for the erection of a large Methodist and also for the Christian church have been let. The Presbyterians have purchased a site for the erection of a church and work will soon be commenced. The cost of the three will be over one hundred thousand dollars.

The City Council on the Arkansas side have purchased a site for a garbage reduction plant and work will soon be begun on the erection of the crematory.

The Kansas City Southern Railway has erected an elegant passenger and freight depot, which will give them much more commodious quarters than those they recently occupied.

Texarkana, Texas, has recently voted a bond issue of $30,000 to be used in street improvement.

Owing to continued wet weather the Council, on the Arkansas side, has extended the time two weeks for the completion of concrete side walks in improvement districts One and Two.

The two creosoting works are just commencing work in creosoting railroad cross ties and in a few weeks will be using all ties that can be gotten. These plants mean much to the farmer in this section, as he can make into cross ties all timber that is too small for mill purposes and he is often able to get more than enough ties off his land to pay for the original price.

J. D. Sanderson, County Clerk of Miller County, Arkansas, is just completing the planting of an orchard and truck farm of one hundred and five acres, situated in the suburbs of Texarkana.

The homeseeker is not usually interested in the development of a town and it would seem at first glance that this statement in regard to the continued activity in the growth of Texarkana would be of no interest to him, but we make this statement to show the army of men

that must be fed to enable these works to go on. In addition to the large number of men that find employment the year round in mechanical lines, Texarkana is the home of several thousand railroad men that draw good salaries from the railroads passing through the town. As a jobbing and manufacturing point, Texarkana stands in the first rank and cannot be excelled as a retail center. These facts, all combined, tend to make Texarkana the best market to be found any where for farm products and prices paid are equal to those paid in Kansas City or St. Louis, therefore, we contend that the homeseeker can make no mistake in getting a farm close to Texarkana, especially is this the case when lands within two miles of the town can be had at from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, and from two to ten miles from two to fifteen dollars. These lands for general farming and truck growing are the equal of any lands that in the older states would cost from forty to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Our climate is such that we are able to get our truck products on the northern market a month earlier than can the farmer living only two hundred miles north of us, and we are therefore, able to get top prices for all products that are shipped from here.

De Ridder, Louisiana, a Town of Sawmills.

Calcasieu, the biggest parish in the State of Louisiana, has within its borders numerous prosperous small towns, dependent on the lumber industry. De Ridder, population 1,500, is one of these and as it presents numerous opportunities for business men, a short description of it may not be out of place. It lies in the heart of one of America's finest long leaf pine belts, and the country surrounding it presents great agricultural possibilities. It lies 52 miles northwest of Lake Charles, and is an important shipping point. In the country surrounding it, the farmers raise cotton, corn, sugar, some fruits and considerable numbers of cattle and sheep. The town was laid out in 1897, and has been steadily growing ever since. Its cotton shipments amount to about 2,500 bales and of wool about 150,000 pounds are handled annually.

The town itself is only about five years old and today has 1,500 inhabitants. Lumber forms the principal industry, though it is one of the largest trading points on the K. C. S. road. The Hudson River Lumber company, a branch of the Long-Bell Lumber company, is at present operating a huge mill of 150,000 feet capacity per day. This company, together with the King-Ryder Lumber company at Bon Ami, three miles south of De Ridder, owns 82,000 acres of timber land in Louisiana. The W. O. Brice mill cuts about 20,000 feet per day, and during last year shipped from DeRidder about 1,000,000 feet of dressed lumber. The total lumber shipments during the year would aggregate 2,000,000 feet. The piling industry is one that plays a prominent part in the commercial life of the town. W. O. Brice, during the past year, has delivered to the K. C. S. railroad, 69,000 linear feet of hewn piling and about 200,000 linear feet of round piling, besides exporting 50 carloads of round peeled piling to Vera Cruz, to be used by the Vera Cruz & Pacific R. R. in construction work.

In the uplands east of De Ridder, peaches, plums and other fruits are grown more or less extensively and bee keeping is quite an important local industry. The cattle shipments from the same locality are of considerable magnitude.

Industrial Notes.

Hume, Mo.—Mr. J. P. Gabriel of Wisconsin, has devoted some time to looking for a suitable location for a cheese factory, which will probably be established in Bates or Vernon Counties, Missouri. This will require from 2,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk per day. The output of such a factory will be about 5,000 pounds per month, worth from 6½ to 14 cents per pound. Milk suitable for cheese is worth from 80 cents to $1.05 per 100 pounds, and for 2,000 pounds about 100 cows would be required. A cow can produce from 35 to 40 pounds of milk per day. These cheese-making colonies generally consist of a half dozen families who jointly build a factory, but where one factory is started many more usually follow.

Hume, Mo.—The building for the Hume Commercial Bank has been completed and the bank is now open for business. Much is being done now in the way of improving the streets, lawns and on private property.

Joplin, Mo.—It is reported that the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company contemplates in the near future to erect a new smelter in the Joplin district, same to cost $500,000.

Joplin, Mo.—The latest acquisition to Joplin's industries is a branch of the O. L. Gregory Vinegar factory of Paducah, Ky., and St. Louis, by far the largest enterprise of this kind in the country. It will be run in conjunction with a large syrup refinery. The capital is $10.000.

Joplin, Mo.—The Joplin shoe factory has had an excellent demand for its goods and has found it difficult to keep up with the orders received. The goods sell readily in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Central Missouri.

Joplin, Mo.—The National Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo., has moved its machinery and factory to this point. The company will manufacture muslin underwear exclusively, and have installed 62 machines, 30 more to be placed. About 100 persons will be employed in this factory.

Joplin, Mo.—The Joplin Improvement Association has been recently formed for the purpose of beautifying the city. The efforts of the association are apparent in the planting of trees and improvement of lawns in many parts of the city.

Joplin, Mo.—The Missouri Carpet and Rug factory has installed its machinery, and are now ready to turn out first class carpets and rugs of every description.

Neosho, Mo.—Neosho has secured the establishment of a cloth glove factory, which is to be moved from Lamar, Mo., to this point.

Neosho, Mo.—A plan to carry an electric current from Grand Falls, near Joplin, to Neosho, for the purpose of supplementing the lighting system of that city, is now under consideration.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—Messrs. Daniel and W. T. LaFollette have acquired the necessary real estate to erect two very large buildings to be used for the manufacture of apple barrels, boxes, strawberry boxes, crates, etc. Their advent is welcomed by the fruit and truck growers of this vicinity.

Stilwell, I. T.—Through the efforts of the Commercial Club, a company has been formed to build a modern cotton gin. The requisite money has been subscribed.

Marble City, I. T.—Marble City is one of the new towns along the line and is just completing a new 21-room hotel and two new store buildings. Sites were also purchased recently for a saw mill and cotton gin, both of which will be in operation this fall.

Westville, I. T.—The Commercial Club of Westville has just issued a 15,000 edition of a neat prospectus of the town and surrounding country and parties interested in that portion of the country can receive a copy by addressing a postal card to the Bank of Westville.

Salisaw, I. T.—The Salisaw Wagon and Carriage Factory and Machine Shop Company have installed their machinery for making buggies, wagons, farm implements, etc., and are now ready for business.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The members of the Fort Smith Commercial Club have under consideration a plan to incorporate the club with a capital of $50.000 available for the handling of real estate, the profits derived from these transactions to be used as a fund for aiding the location of factories and other enterprises.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Fort Smith wagon factory buildings are now well under way. The main building and warehouses will be constructed of brick. Quite a colony of workmen will be housed near the works.

Mena, Ark.—The construction of an extensive brick plant has now been begun in earnest. Raw material of most excellent quality is very abundant in this vicinity.

Mena, Ark.—The Mena waterworks bonds have been placed at par in Detroit, Mich. The money to install a system of waterworks is now available and construction will begin at an early day.

De Queen, Ark.—De Queen manufacturing enterprises at present are: Dierk's saw-mill, Dierk's planer, Dierk's lath factory, Dierk's hardwood mill, D. C. Richardson's mill, Forbes' mill, Lambert's planer, Provanee's grist mill and cotton gin, the ice factory; De-Queen bottling works, De Queen novelty works, Prescription Remedy Co., the canning factory, the pickle salting station, De Queen wagon and carriage factory and a few more a'coming.

De Queen, Ark.—The new canning factory at this point is now ready for operation. The tomato crop grown especially for this factory is in excellent condition and the run will begin in a few days. The pickle salting station has begun work in earnest. The "cukes" are now rolling and Col. Grimm and J. J. Breen, who have charge of the operations, are kept hustling.

Winthrop, Ark.—At a recent meeting of the citizens it was resolved to erect as early as practicable a new modern cotton-gin. The necessary funds were promptly subscribed.

White Cliffs, Ark.—The White Cliffs Cement Company are building a cable car system across Little River for the transportation of their products. When in full blast the company will ship 16 cars per day and employ 1,500 workmen.

Texarkana, Tex.—The J. T. Stark Grain Company have acquired the ground on which they propose to build without delay a grain elevator and warehouse to cost about $20,000. Some twenty-five people will be employed in this elevator.

Texarkana, Tex.—Mr. A. V. Swaty reports concerning the strawberry shipments from some stations on the Kansas City Southern Railway as follows: Decatur, 4,877 crates; Gentry, 7,170 crates; Siloam Springs, 3,520 crates: Sulphur Springs, 896 crates. Neosho, Mo., 10,000 crates and 45 full cars; Gravette, Ark , 720 crates; Salisaw, I. T , 1.635 crates. Quite a number of stations have not yet reported.

Shreveport, La.—The citizens of Shreveport have in prospect a multiplicity of street car and suburban electric lines. Five different enterprises are under consideration and the prospects are reported good that one or more of the lines will be built.

Shreveport, La.—The Shreveport Ice and Brewing Company are now busy with the construction of their plant. The capital stock invested in this enterprise is $300,000.

Orange, Tex.— The Orange paper mill is an unqualified success. It is making a good grade of paper from pine dust and shavings and rice straw at a very low cost. The mill has been in operation only a few weeks, but has demonstrated so clearly that the best qualities of wrapping paper can be made from yellow pine, that it has secured orders for all it can make for a year ahead. The present capacity is ten tons per day, but it is to be enlarged at once.

Orange, Tex.—The articles of incorporation of the Orange Cotton Mills Co., capital $300.000, have been filed with the Secretary of State. A cotton mill of 10,000 spindles is to be installed at once, and to be increased in capacity as occasion requires.

Lake Charles, La.—The Long-Bell Lumber Company recently purchased from Daniel Quirk 17,530 acres of timber land for which the price paid amounted to $410,000.

A company has been formed, with a capital of $300,000 to install a paper mill which is to use up the waste material of the saw-mills. The mill will be equipped with the most modern machinery and will have a capacity of 30,000 pounds of paper per day. The machinery will cost $250,000 and the buildings $50,000. One factory at Orange, Texas, using saw mill refuse only, does a fine business.

Lake Charles, La.—The Southwestern Brick and Tile Works of New Orleans, are building a very large brick plant here. The buildings will cost $50,000 and the machinery $10,000. Some 70 men will be employed in the factory.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

About the Kansas City Southern Country

If you desire special information concerning any section of country along the line of the K. C. S. Ry.; if you want information concerning the quality and value of lands; the possibilities of profitable farming, fruit growing, stock raising, truck raising, or the opportunities for business awaiting you; or if you are looking for resorts for pleasure or health, write to any of the addresses given below and a prompt reply is assured.

Cereral Farming Lands.

Amoret, Mo.—C. H. Hutchins.
Anderson, Mo.—Anderson Real Estate Co.
Asbury, Mo.—E. M. Whetsell.
Bentonville, Ark.—M. O. Mason & Co.
Beaumont, Tex.—W. A. Ward.
Bloomburg, Tex.—Doc Anthony.
De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig.
De Ridder, La.—H. E. Hall.
Drexel, Mo.—Faulkner & Russell.
De Quincy, La.—D. D. Herford.
Florien, La.—J. W. Miller.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Wharton Carnall, J. E. Marshall.
Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale. L. H. Moore.
Gillham, Ark.—E. L. Williams.
Grannis, Ark.—E. H. Poe, B. E. Harlowe.
Hatfield, Ark.—W. N. Martin.
Horatio, Ark.—J. B. Martin.
Janssen, Ark.—F. M. Cecil.
Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibraltar Bldg.
Leesville, La.—J. W. Dennis.
Marble City, I. T.—E. Bee Guthrey.
Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe. G. B. Dennis.
Mooringsport, La.—H. S. Weston.
Many, La.—Dan Vandegaer.
Noel, Mo.—C. M. Harmon.
Pittsburg, Kas.—Frank W. Marsh.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.
Richards, Mo.—C. W. Wilder, Haas & Co.
Rodessa, La.—A. C. Pitts.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Conley & Zimerman.
Stotesbury, Mo.—A. F. Wilson.
Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Church, Thompson & Co.
Shreveport, La.—J. E. Murray & Co.
Stilwell, I. T.—Luther Kyle.
Texarkana, Tex.—C. R. Craig, O. P. Taylor & Co., G. Less & Co., Moore & O'Neal.
Waldron, Ark.—Forrester Duncan Land Co.
Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch.
Winthrop, Ark.—W. A. Black.
Zwolle, La.—L. B. Gay.

Rice Lands, for Sale and for Rent. Oil Lands.

Beaumont, Tex.—W. A. Ward.
Lake Charles, La.—A. V. Eastman, mgr. North Am. Land & Timber Co.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig. J. H. Drummond.
Nederland, Tex.—A. Burson.

Timber Lands and Mill Properties.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. A. Hornbeck Co., 7th & Wyandotte Sts.

U. S. Government Lands.

Arkansas—F. S. Baker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; E. A. Schicker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.
Louisiana—U. S. Land Office, Natchitoches, La.
Missouri—G. A. Raney, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Springfield, Mo.

Cherokee and Choctaw Indian Lands.

Marble City, I. T.—E. Bee Guthrey.
Sallisaw, I. T.—Bank of Sallisaw.
Stilwell, I. T.—Bank of Stilwell, Luther Kyle.
Tahlequah.—Commercial Club, Waddle Hudson, secy.
Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch.

Commercial Fruit and Truck Growers.

Amoret, Mo.—Darby Fruit Company.
Ashdown, Ark.—Truck Growers' Assn., Mr. Lott, secy.
Atlanta, Tex.—Cass County Fruit & Truck Growers' Assn., J. M. Fletcher, secy.
Bentonville, Ark.—Horticultural Assn.
Bloomburg, Tex.—Truck Growers' Assn., W. A. Smith, secy.
Cove, Ark.—Cove Horticultural Society, W. F. Welty, secy.
Decatur, Ark.—Decatur Fruit Growers' Assn., E. N. Plank, secy.
De Queen, Ark.—Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Assn., Bert Johnson, secy.
De Queen, Ark.—Southern Orchard Planting Association.
De Quincey, La.—Calcasieu Fruit Growers' Assn., T. J. Faust, prest.
Gans, I. T.—Melon Growers' Assn., W. E. Harley, secy.
Gravette, Ark.—Gravette Hort. Society, A. C. Veach, secy.
Hornbeck, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Assn., Dr. F. R. Jones, secy.
Gentry, Ark.—Gentry Fruit Growers' Assn., O. W. Paterson, secy.
Goodman, Mo.—Ozark Fruit Co.
Grannis, Ark.—Truck Growers' Assn., G. W. Hinkle, secy.
Grannis, Ark.—Melon Growers' Assn., Mr. Burdette, secy.
Mena, Ark.—Mena Horticultural Society, A. W. St. John, prest.
Neosho, Mo.—Neosho Fruit Growers' Assn., F. H. Speakman, secy.
Noel, Mo.—(Strawberries) S. A. Meade, John Wilson, W. H. Pillsbury.
Noel, Mo.—(Apples and peaches) F. A. Marshall, E. W. Perry, R. C. Perry.
Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Fruit Co., Ed McKenna, prest.
Ravanna, Ark.—Ravanna Truck Growers' Assn., R. P. Yates, secy.
Rodessa, Mo.—Rodessa Truck Growers' Assn., G. W. Rutledge, secy.
Salisaw, I. T.—W. W. Wheeler, A. Quesenbury.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Fruit Growers' & Shippers' Assn., C. A. Ford, secy.

Janssen, Ark.—Vandervoort P. O., Truck Growers' Assn., G. D. Hinkle, secy.
Kansas City, Mo.—L. A. Goodman.
Lake Charles, La.—Horticultural & Truck Growers' Society, Wm. Teal, secy.
Lanagan, Mo.—Ozark Orchard Co.
Logansport, La.—Truck Growers' Assn., P. G. R. Bell, secy.
Leesville, La.—Truck Farmers' Assn.
Many, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Assn., V. Petty secy.
Texarkana, Tex.—A. V. Swaty, Horticultural agent, K. C. S. Ry., Texarkana Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Assn., L. A. Whatley, secy.
Winthrop, Ark—Fruit Growers' Asso. W. A. Black, secy.
Vivian, La.—Truck Growers' Assn., R. E. Huckabuy secy. Fruits, J. A. Heath, Rev. Browing, Frank Powell.

Dealers in Fruit and Truck Lands.

Bentonville, Ark.—M. O. Mason & Co.
Bloomburg, Tex.—Doc. Anthony.
Horatio, Ark.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Assn., M. Williamson, secy.
Hornbeck, La.—G. G. Leach.
De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig.
Gillham, Ark.—W. S. Johnson.
Granniss, Ark.—B. E. Harlow.
Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe.
Neosho, Mo.—J. V. Fleming, Landers Real Estate Co., J. M. Z. Withrow.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—T. P. Fulton, Jno. C. Davis.
Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibraltar Bldg.
Vivian, La.—A. F. Powell.
Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale.
Texarkana, Ark.—C. R. Craig, O. P. Taylor & Co., G. Less & Co., Moore & O'Neal.

Business Locations.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., for copy of K. C. S. Opportunities for Business or write to any of the commercial associations named below.

Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, G. V. Boswell, secy.
Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, D. Wood head, secy.
Crowley, La.—Crowley Progressive Union, Frank Randolph, Secy.
De Queen, Ark.—Business Men's Club, O. T. Wingo, secy.
Drexel, Mo.—Interstate Bank, C. C. Cable, cash.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club, J. H. Miller, secy.
Gentry, Ark.—Commercial Club, Leo A. Moore, secy.
Gillham, Ark.—Southwest Arkansas Miners Association, W. A. Batson, Secy.
Gravette, Ark.—Bank of Gravette, A. E. Kinsley, cash.
Hume, Mo.—Bank of Hume, E. M. Dickinson, cash.
Jennings, La.—Commercial League, W. E. Dodsworth, Secy.
Joplin, Mo.—Joplin Club.
Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, H. B. Milligan, Pres.
Leesville, La.—First Nat'l Bank, A. L. Franklin, cash.
Mansfield, La.—Progressive Business League, J. C. Yarbrough, sec.
Many, La.—Sabine Valley Bank, Frank Hunter, cash.
Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club.
Merwin, Mo.—Bank of Merwin, C. P. Catron, cash.
Neosho, Mo.—First Nat'l Bank, J. H. Hughes, cash.
Noel, Mo.—Marshall-Tatum Bank.
Orange, Tex.—Progressive League, W. D. Betts, secy.
Pittsburg, Kans.—Commercial Club, T. P. Waskey, secy.
Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Improvement Co., Ed McKenna, prest.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, Tom W. Hughen, secy.
Richards, Mo.—Bank of Richards, L. D. Huffaker, cash.
Sallisaw, I. T.—Bank of Sallisaw.
Shreveport, La.—Board of Trade, Hy. Hawkins, secy.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Board of Trade, T. P. Fulton, secy.
Spiro, I. T.—Improvement Co., W. T. Caldwell, secy.
Stilwell, I. T.—Bank of Stilwell, W. H. Davis, cashier.
Tahlequah, I. T.—Commercial Club, Waddle Hudson, secy.
Texarkana, Tex.—Commercial Club, J. F. Black, secy.
Westville, I. T.—Westville Bank, R. T. Darter, cash.
Winthrop, Ark.—Commercial Club, L. Josephs, secy.

Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, for K. C. S. Health and Pleasure Resort book, or address any of the agents of the K. C. S. Ry. at the following named stations:

Neosho, Mo.—Spring City Hotel, Central Hotel, Southern Hotel.
Noel, Mo.—City Hotel.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Board of Trade, John Ewing House, Cottage Hotel.
Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. H. Hibler.
Waldron, Ark.—Continental Hotel, Thompson House, Smith House.
Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club, Hotel Mena, National Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel.
Baker Springs, Ark.—Baker Springs Hotel, Wickes Station, Ark.
Bogg Springs, Ark., Ascetis P. O.—Bogg Springs Hotel.
Grannis, Ark.—Grannis Hotel, Jackson House.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Graig, Hotel Sabine, Lake View Hotel.
Beaumont, Tex.—The Oaks Hotel.
Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade.
Orange, Tex.—Board of Trade, New Holland Hotel.

Small Game, Quail, Rabbits, Squirrels, etc., Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Stotesbury, Oskaloosa, Asbury, Neosho, Goodman, Lanagan, all in Missouri.

Wild Turkey, Quail, Prairie Chickens, Rabbits, Squirrels, etc., Sulphur Springs, Siloam Springs, Ark., Stilwell, Redlands Poteau, I. T.

Deer, Bear, Turkeys, Raccoon, Opossum and Smaller Game, Rich Mountain, Mena, De Queen, Hatfield, Grannis, Horatio, Ravanna and Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Tex., Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Many and Leesville, La., and Beaumont, Tex.

Ducks and Waterfowl in Season, Poteau, I. T., Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville and Lake Charles, La., and Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas.

Black Bass, Trout, Croppie, Perch, Catfish, Amoret, Asbury, Neosho and Noel, Mo., Siloam Springs, Ark., Westville, Stilwell, Redland, Poteau, I. T., Mena, De Queen, Rich Mountain, Ravanna, Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Texas, Mooringsport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville, Many, Lake Charles, La., Beaumont, Tex.

Tarpon, Sea Trout, and Salt Water Game Fish, Port Arthur, Texas.

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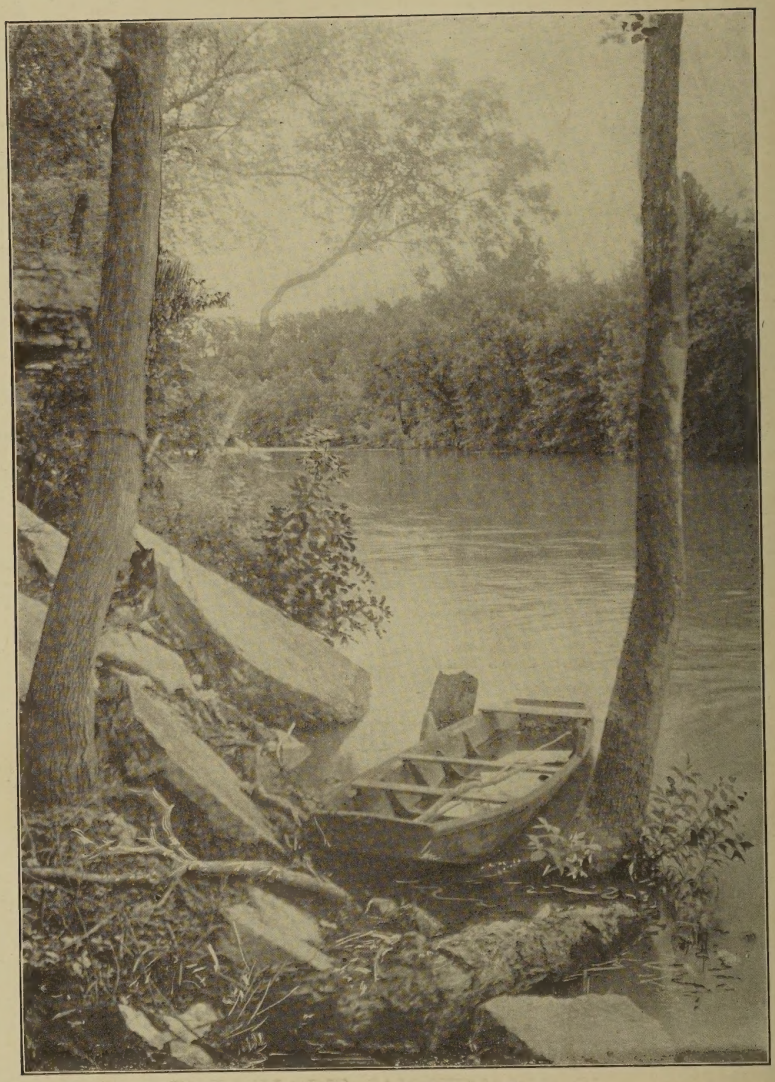

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